The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3132. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

FIGHTING IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Everything Quiet Around Washington.

Arrival of Gen. Wool on his Way to the West.

Gen. Fremont Not Superseded nor Ordered to Washington, nor to be Court-martialed.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

The Reported Evacuation of Lexington.

Price Said to be Moving Towards Independence.

The Strength and Position of the National Forces.

Interesting Facts and Rumors From the South.

Gustavus W. Smith a Major-General in the Rebel Army.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 4.

I rode along our advanced outposts to-day, and found all quiet. The rebel pickets appeared this P. M. near Falls Church, but made no demonstrations. They were mostly laying on the grass, their horses being tied to the trees.

FORTIFYING MUNSON'S HILL.

The New-York Thirty-seventh Regiment are busily engaged in throwing up the fortifications on Munson's Hill. They are now very formidable. It will be utterly impossible for the rebels to approach with artillery of long range enough to assail the works.

THE NAVAL EXPEDITIONS.

I understand that Gen. McCLELLAN has, or will send a request, through the correspondent of the Associated Press, that all papers will abstain wholly from mentioning the Naval preparations of the Government for any expedition against the South.

ANOTHER PICKET SHOT.

This morning a soldier attached to the Garibaldi Regiment, while on picket-duty, was fired at by the rebel pickets, seven balls entering his body. He is still alive, although his recovery is doubtful.

REBEL ARTILLERY PRACTICE.

The rebels have been engaged during the day in artillery practice at Burke's Station, on the Orange Railroad.

GEN. WOOL AND GEN. FREMONT.

Gen. WOOL arrived in this city to-day, and I am now entirely satisfied that my statement in this morning's TIMES was correct. Gen. FREMONT has neither been superseded nor ordered to this city under arrest.

THE CHARGES AGAINST GEN. FREMONT.

The following is the result of inquiries to-day, in official quarters: The charges preferred by Col. FRANK P. BLAIR against Major-Gen. FREMONT, on the 26th of September, have not yet reached Washington. According to the revised Army Regulations, charges are required to be transmitted through the superior officer, which in this case is Gen. FREMONT himself. A copy of the charges, however, has been received to be filed, in the event that Gen. FREMONT himself shall neglect or decline to transmit the original document to the War Department.

Gen. WOOL, it is thought by those well-informed in military circles, will proceed to the West under specific instructions.

WESTERN DEPARTMENT QUARTERMASTER.

In response to a request of Gen. FREMONT for a Quartermaster for the Western Department, as Brig.-Gen. McKINSTRY has taken the field, Major ROBERT ALLEN has been appointed to that position. He has the reputation of being one of the best officers of that kind in the employment of the Government.

GEN. SHERMAN TO HAVE COMMAND IN KENTUCKY.

It is further ascertained that Brig.-Gen. SHERMAN will be promoted to a Major Generalship, and will take command of the Department of Kentucky, the delicate state of Gen. ANDERSON'S health alone rendering this arrangement necessary.

TRAITORS IN MAINE.

Secretary SEWARD to-day addressed to the Governor of Maine the following letter:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 4, 1861.

GOVERNOR: Application has been made to the President for the release of ROBERT ELLIOTT, a political prisoner held in custody at Fort Lafayette.

The evidence taken in his case shows that he had not only conceived the purpose of treasonable coöperation in the State of Maine with the insurrectionary citizens arrayed in arms in other States for the overthrow of the Government and the Union, but that he had even gone to the extreme length of getting up an unlawful force to operate, in Maine, against the lawful action of the State and of the Federal Government. His associates in that treasonable enterprise since his arrest have taken an oath of allegiance to the United States.

The proceeding is very proper in itself, but the representations they make, that they and he were loyal to the Union at the time when they were combining in arms against it, cannot be accepted, at least, in his behalf. It appears that he is too intelligent to misunderstand the legitimate tendency of his criminal acts. He cannot be released. On the contrary, your vigilance in ferreting out the conspiracy, and in arresting it by denouncing it to the Government and the country, is deemed worthy of especial commendation.

If any of the other offenders are still persisting in their treasonable course, you will, I am sure, not fail to give information to this Department. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient,

(Signed) WM. H. SEWARD.

To His Excellency, ISRAEL WASHBURNE, Augusta, Me.

NO FEES FOR PASSPORTS.

It having been reported to the State Department that agents who are employed by individuals to procure passports are in the habit of exacting a fee from those for whom the passports are requested, alleging as a reason therefor that a fee is charged by the Department, notice is given that no fee has ever been charged by the Department for a passport; that such a charge is expressly forbidden by the act of Congress of the 18th of July, 1856, in regard to all passports, except those issued by the agents of the United States in a foreign country, and in the latter case the fee is limited to the sum of one dollar.

ACCOUNTS OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.

The Second Auditor of the Treasury has been instructed, in settling the accounts of deceased soldiers, to credit them with the one hundred dollars' bounty granted by Congress.

A DISHONEST QUARTERMASTER.

One of the leading Regular Army officers in the Quartermaster's Department has been found to be dishonest, and will be removed. This will make some stir among some contractors.

A large contract was given out for oats to-day at 48 cents per bushel.

NEWS FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Information from Gen. BANKS' command has been received to-day, to the effect that the enemy in the vicinity of the Potomac seems to be continuing their retreat.

MORE SHOOTING AT DARNESTOWN.

A letter from Darnestown, Md., says about six o'clock last evening, just after parade, private SAML. D. MARTIN, of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, shot Col. SAML. D. KNIPE and his son, CHAS. D. D. KNIPE, with a revolver. Col. KNIPE was shot badly through the shoulder and right arm, and his son through the right hand. MARTIN is a half-brother to LANAHAN, the murderer of Maj. LEWIS, of the same regiment, and has exhibited bad blood to Col. KNIPE for some time.

MARTIN was immediately placed under arrest.

ALL QUIET ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

An arrival from the Lower Potomac reports all quiet. During the fog on Wednesday morning the *Resolute* ran close under the batteries at Aquia Creek, and was fired upon with shells. No one was injured. The sound of drum and fife was heard continually on shore throughout Wednesday night, but the cause of it was not known.

NO MORE DEPREDATIONS.

All depredations by our troops on the other side of the Potomac have ceased, and both public and private property is respected.

DEPREDATIONS TO BE PUNISHED.

An army order has just been issued announcing that all depredations upon private property will be severely punished, that no remission of the death penalty for such outrages will be exercised, &c., and that the commanders of guards over such property will be held responsible as the principals.

STRICKEN FROM THE ROLLS.

The name of Capt. ALEXANDER W. REYNOLDS, Assistant Quartermaster in the regular Army, has been stricken from the rolls, for absenting himself from duty, and failing to report his name for duty.

MORE SHARP-SHOOTERS.

H. W. STOUGHTON, of Randolph, Vt., has been commissioned to raise an additional company of sharp-shooters, to be attached to BERDAN'S Regiment.

A BALLOON ASTRAY.

A mysterious balloon, with two men in it, passed over this city about 5 o'clock this afternoon, from west to east, at a great heighth. The sensationists have it that it was in the service of the traitors, and that it had C. S. A. conspicuously painted on its sides; others say, which is more probable, that it was one of Prof. LOWE'S, which had parted its fastenings and started off on its own hook.

NEW-JERSEY TROOPS REVIEWED.

The New-Jersey troops were reviewed this afternoon at their camp by Gen. McCLELLAN and his Staff. Their appearance was very fine.

EXPENDITURES LESSENING.

Expenditures of the Government for military purposes are no longer increasing, but are greatly lessening.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The balloon used for observatory purposes broke its fastenings this afternoon, and took an easterly direction. Its loss will at once be replaced by another.

ALBERT L. McGILTON, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, was to-day elected Colonel of the Fourth Pennsylvania Reserve.

Major MORLEY, Superintendent of Military Railroads, has caused to be constructed a sidelong, or turn-off to the Loudon and Hampshire Railroad, near Falls Church, by which the transportation of supplies to the troops in that vicinity is greatly facilitated.

E. R. PENNINGTON, son of Gen. PENNINGTON, has been appointed Captain of the Twelfth Infantry.

J. H. GROVE, of Pennsylvania, and WM. CHAMBERS, of Illinois, have been appointed Brigade Surgeons.

Gen. McCLELLAN has officially named the twenty-nine forts and three batteries in the vicinity of Washington.

Postmaster Gen. BLAIR left Washington this afternoon for Portsmouth, N. H., to bring home his family.

GREAT UNION MEETING AT WESTCHESTER, PENN.

LETTER OF EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

WESTCHESTER, PENN., Friday, Oct. 4.

At the great Union Meeting at Hayesville, Chester Co., on the 1st inst., the following letter from Ex-President BUCHANAN was read:

WHEATLAND, near Lancaster, Penn., Sept. 28, 1861.

DEAR SIR: I have been honored by your kind invitation as Chairman of the appropriate Committee to attend and address a Union Meeting of the citizens of Chester and Lancaster Counties, to be held at Hayesville on the 1st of October. This I should gladly accept, proceeding, as it does, from a much valued portion of my old Congressional district, but advancing years and the present state of my health render it impossible. You correctly estimate the deep interest I feel, in common with the citizens who will there be assembled, in the present condition of our country. This is, indeed, serious; but our recent military reverses so far from producing despondency in the minds of a loyal and powerful people, will only animate them to more mighty exertions in sustaining a war which has become inevitable by the assault of the Confederate States upon Fort Sumter. For this reason, were it possible, waiving all other topics, I should confine myself to a solemn and earnest appeal to my countrymen, and especially those without families, to volunteer for the war, and join the many thousands of brave and patriotic volunteers who are already in the field. This is the moment for action—for prompt, energetic and united action—and not for the discussion of peace propositions. These we must know would be rejected by the States that have seceded, unless we should offer to recognize their independence, which is entirely out of the question.

Better counsels may hereafter prevail, when these people shall be convinced that the war is conducted, not for their conquest or subjugation, but solely for the purpose of bringing them back to their original position in the Union, without impairing in the slightest degree any of their constitutional rights.

Whilst, therefore, we shall cordially hail their return under our common glorious flag, and welcome them as brothers, yet until that happy day shall arrive it will be our duty to support the President with all the men and means at the command of the country, in a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war. Yours, very respectfully,

(Signed,) JAMES BUCHANAN.

THE SITUATION IN MISSOURI.

Gen. Fremont's Position---His Action Contrasted with that of Gen. Lyon---Number of the National Forces---Movements of the Rebels, etc.

From Our Own Corrrespondent.

JEFFERSON CITY, Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1861.

Notwithstanding the very small attention with which Western operations are regarded, (unless a defeat occur,) this place is just now one possessing military elements of the greatest interest. Not only is it a point at which Gen. FREMONT is to demonstrate to an anxious public his fitness or unfitness for the tremendous responsibilities he has assumed, but it is also one at which are being created events and circumstances which ere long will decide the long-disputed question as to the fate of Missouri. Here are concentrating all the talent, the material, the energies, of the Department of the West—here are the actors rehearsing their parts preparatory to another drama, such as was shown at Springfield, Carthage, Booneville, Lexington.

One Thursday of some months ago, JACKSON issued his treasonable proclamation from this very place. Friday Gen. LYON drove him a fugitive from his Capital, and the next Monday dislodged him from Booneville and hunted him from the State. People who remember this are disposed to grumble as they reflect that two weeks have elapsed since the fall of Lexington—for two weeks has secession held high carnival over the spot rendered sacred by the gallant defence of MULLIGAN—for two weeks has it been permitted to rejoice, to fortify, to recover its breath—and as yet nothing more has been done than to transport an army to this point, which, in point of time and difficulty of travel, is not half way to Lexington. If two weeks are required to get a sufficient force to this point, how long will it take to get that same force over the balance of the route?

I believe that Gen. FREMONT is a hard worker; he labors incessantly to promote the cause in which he is engaged; he leaves nothing undone that can be done by personal effort, or advanced by personal sacrifice; yet, in spite of all this, things seem to advance with supernatural slowness. Never seemed there motions before, which looked so exactly like rest; but possibly, in view of the gigantic task before the National troops, it is well that nothing should be done hastily—that nothing should be adventured prematurely.

When one reviews the course of Gen. LYON—sees him routing secession from two distant and important points in less than a week—the rapidity of his march in the hottest months of Summer from Booneville to Springfield—the wind-like velocity with which he swooped upon Forsyth, Dug Springs and Curran—his omnipresence, his untiring vigilance, the facility with which he clapped an extinguisher upon every blaze of treason that broke out in or near the scene of his operations; when one remembers all this, he cannot but at least contrast the light, effectual movements of then, with the ponderous slowness of those of to-day. May it not be that Gen. FREMONT is too much embarrassed with the etiquette of war—with a cumbrous, unwieldly staff—with the panoply and externals of conflict? There may be use of private secretaries *of* private secretaries *of* private secretaries—of certain ceremonies, head-quarters approachable through a pathway lined by glittering swords, bands making the air sick in languishing with the stirring music of silver instruments, red tape formalities, and a thousand other similar things and operations; but yet their effect, although brilliant to friend and observer, is of doubtful utility upon the ragged Secessionists who hide themselves and their shot guns behind every bush in Northern Missouri.

If our foe was a polite one, his appreciation might be moved, his loyalty excited, by witnessing the gallant efforts made on his account, were he to see the magnificent trappings and caparisons, hear the beautiful music, watch the admirable evolutions. But, unfortunately, our Secession friend is an unkempt blackguard—wrapped in the contemplation of "treasons, stratagems and spoils." His soul has no appreciation for the beautiful music of Hungarian airs, poured upon the resonant and delighted air from costly silver instruments. Clad in a shirt innocent of soap and water, he appreciates not at all the gilded trappings of our gallant array; sneaking in the recesses of the dim woods, and coolly priming his old flint-lock rifle, he cares absolutely nothing for the gleam of beautiful muskets, the clank of heavy sabres, or the intricate deadliness of improved revolvers.

To him, LYON, with his old white hat, his stern countenance, his common every-day soldiers, was a dreaded reality—they feared him in life and respected him in death. One long roll from his battered old drums carried a more wholesome terror into the hearts of secession than will a thousand airs from Norma, born under the breath and manipulations of skillful Teutonic *artistes*. They knew he was never fettered by formalities, and only found courage to attack him when confident in the strength of an overwhelming force.

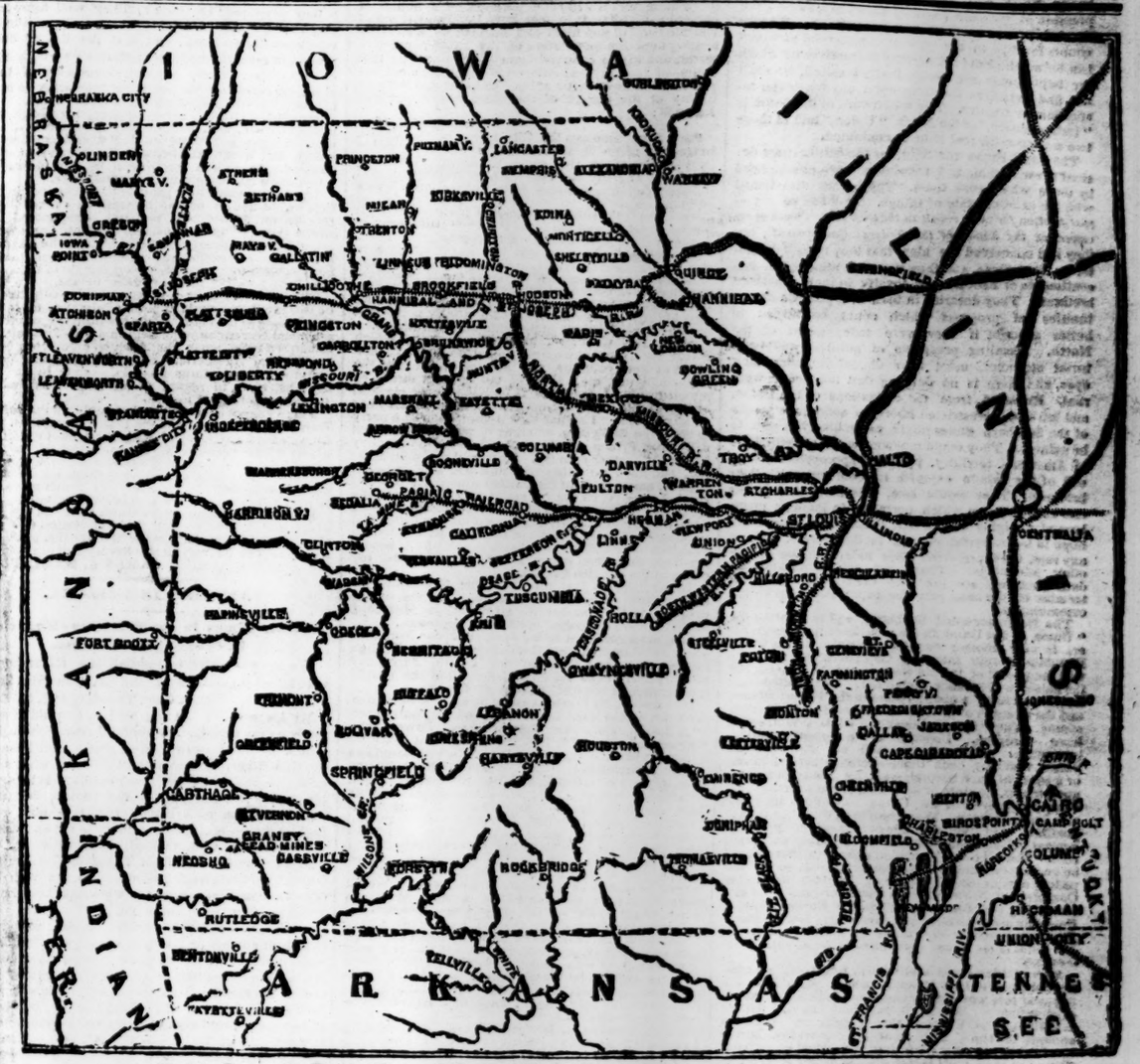
But it is to be hoped that ere long Gen. FREMONT will demonstrate that, in spite of all these apparent drawbacks, he is competent to the position he has undertaken to fill—and thus at once satisfy the earnest hopes of the country, and make good his own assertion to that effect.

The arrival of troops at this point is about the only event of importance. There are now here some ten thousand men, while probably from fifteen to twenty thousand more have gone forward, and are now located at Booneville, Glasgow, Georgetown, Lamine Bridge and Sedalia. This force is in all respects the flower of Western troops. It includes some 2,500 cavalry, a formidable force of rifled and other artillery, and infantry armed in many cases with COLT'S revolving rifles, sword bayonets, and other modern improvements. In addition to this, the material—the baggage, clothing, tents, &c.—is of a first-class character; rendering the present force in all respects one of the most efficient ever organized in the East or West. Whether the results to be accomplished will be important in proportion to this, is, of course, a question of time—one that will probably meet with solution some time within the next two or three weeks.

I have many doubts as to the efficiency of the organization now being constructed to war with secession. The troops of the enemy are all mounted—they move from point to point with incredible celerity. At the appearance of an equal or superior force, they scatter in a few hours in every direction, and in an equally short space of time concentrate at points miles away. Their agents extend to every point of the State—they know all our plans, and are able, at any moment, to hurl immense forces upon a point not sufficiently protected, but whose apparent remoteness from danger has been thought its security. Fighting under no rule, taking the ambuscade and shot-gun in preference to the open plain and the bayonet or cannon; Indians in attack, cavalry in retreat; present always when least expected, yet never found when hunted for, they are a peculiar, a subtle, dangerous foe, and one which requires different treatment from that of any other in the civilized world. Hence I permit myself to doubt the propriety of warring with them as we would with England or France. Columns of infantry and the heavy *impedimenta* of our troops cannot catch them unless they wish it; and they never wish it, unless satisfied that an immense superiority of numbers will give them an easy victory. To meet such men we want light cavalry, we want men that can travel as fast as they can, and who, when the moment for action comes, are equally ready to use their sabres as dragoons, or, dismounted, take to the trees and operate as infantry. We want light artillery, four and six pounders, and only such baggage as may readily be moved from point to point. When we have more of this force, we can reasonably begin to hope upon one that will be able to hunt out and cope successfully with these secession guerillas, that now mock our efforts to bring them to a fair battle.

But it is to be hoped that ere long Gen. FREMONT will demonstrate that, in spite of all these apparent drawbacks, he is competent to the position he has undertaken to fill—and thus at once satisfy the earnest hopes of the country, and make good his own assertion to that effect.

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THE SEAT OF WAR IN MISSOURI.

The above map of Missouri will be found full of interest at the present moment, when all eyes are turned toward that State, in view of the extraordinary events occurring there. If a line be drawn from a point just back of Bird's Point bearing northward and verging towards Cape Girardeau, then deflecting westward, passing a little south of Ironton, and continuing on in the same general direction between Rolla and Waynesville to Versailles; thence, circling around to the west of Sedalia and Georgetown, and turning sharply eastward to Arrow Rock; and thence taking both banks of the Missouri, westward to Kansas City, the northern limit of insurrectionary domination in Missouri will be very accurately described. All south and west of the line thus drawn is under subjection to the rebels, and it is nearly one-half of the territory of the State.

The head-quarters of Major-Gen. FREMONT are now removed to Jefferson City. He has concentrated nearly his whole force there, and is pushing his columns freely up the railroad to Syracuse, to the Lamine Bridge, to Otterville, a few miles beyond the Lamine, and to Sedalia, the terminus of the railroad, which is four miles south of Georgetown. He is supposed to have 15,000 men at these points. Gens. SIEGEL and DAVIS are in command at Sedalia of these advancing forces. There were a few Union troops stationed at Booneville, and at a point some distance above on the opposite side of the river, but we believe they have been withdrawn to join the columns advancing from Jefferson City towards Georgetown. There were about 5,000 troops at Rolla, where there is an immense amount of valuable stores. Three regiments of these men have been ordered to march overland towards Georgetown, a distance of full sixty miles, leaving Rolla quite weak—two regiments being a very small force to defend so much property.

Certain steamboats have gone up the Missouri River from Jefferson City with troops, destination not known. In addition to this, it should be known that the new gun-boat *New Era*, just completed at St. Louis, has gone up the Missouri, to aid the Army in its present advance. This vessel is shot and shell-proof. The engines, boilers and wheels are all protected beyond any peradventure by heavy iron, and the sharp-shooters (300 in number) and gunners aboard are in no danger from bullets from shore. She has several Dahlgren guns—84-pounders—in place, under bomb-proof decks, directed by experienced gunners, and it is expected that they will destroy with the greatest ease any obstacle within a distance of three miles. It is added that she can't be sunk, perforated, burned, nor blown up. If this boat shall reach Lexington, and break up PRICE'S control of the river, his situation will be much worse than it now seems. Gen. STURGIS was last reported on his return from Kansas City toward Jefferson. His whereabouts and Gen. LANE'S, we are not certain of.

Our Missouri letter, to-day, says that the troops now in the field, under FREMONT, are splendidly equipped, accompanied by unsurpassed artillery, and at least 2,500 cavalry.

Of Gen. PRICE'S position and purposes, we can know but little. He is believed to command fully 40,000 men—all at Lexington recently, and all his best generals around him. What will be his policy now, we can only conjecture. If he has evacuated Lexington and gone West, then he is safe again, and will elude capture.

Yesterday all the commissioned officers who were captured at Lexington, with the exception of Col. MULLIGAN, reached this point under escort of Capt. CHAMPION, of the Confederate service. They left there the day after I did, and bring no later intelligence from that point than that contained in my last letter. Some of them state that Gen. PRICE unearthed from the fortifications several hundred bombs, which had been buried there by his predecessors in treason, of whose existence the National troops were ignorant.

Major TANNER died to-day of his wounds, and as I write, a military *cortège*, with reversed arms and step in accord with the movements of a solemn dirge, is passing my window to do honor to his remains.

A forward movement on the part of FREMONT, in the direction of Lexington, is talked of for to-morrow. The whereabouts of McCULLOCH are still as mysterious as ever. I honestly believe him dead from the effects of a wound received at Springfield. GALWAY.

LEXINGTON EVACUATED BY THE REBELS.

JEFFERSON CITY, Thursday, Oct. 3.

Gentlemen who have arrived this evening from Sedalia confirm the report of the evacuation of Lexington by the rebels, and also bring intelligence of the probable occupation of that place by Gen. STURGIS.

Major BAKER, of the Home Guards, who was among the prisoners taken at Lexington, and who refused to give his parole, escaped from the rebels on Monday night and arrived at Sedalia this morning. He says that all the Confederates left Lexington on Monday afternoon, and that their rear-guard, as it left, were fired upon with shell, by Gen. STURGIS, who just then appeared on the opposite side of the river. Several were wounded by the shells. When they first left Lexington, Major BAKER thinks it was the intention of Gen. PRICE to march direct on Georgetown, but information having been brought to him that Gen. SIEGEL was advancing with 40,000 men, he moved Westward towards Independence. Whether the main body of the rebels pursued this route any distance, Major BAKER is unaware, as during the confusion among the rebels upon the reception of the news of the large force of SIEGEL and the reported pursuit by STURGIS in the rear, he (BAKER) escaped.

Major BAKER thinks Gen. PRICE'S effective force will number about 25,000 men, in addition to which he has some 15,000 irregular troops, whose principal occupation is foraging, but this portion of the Army had pretty much left the main body before Major BAKER escaped.

Gen. SIEGEL, who is in command of our advance guard, had all his preparations made for an attack last night, and had the enemy made his appearance he would have met with a warm reception.

Our forces are mostly stationed at Otteville, Sedalia and Georgetown. The distance from Otteville to Sedalia is twelve miles, and from Sedalia to Georgetown four miles. We have also something of a force under Gen. POPE at Booneville, only twenty-five miles northeast of Sedalia.

THE REPORTED REMOVAL OF FREMONT.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 3.

The following dispatch, received here, to-day, will set the matter of Major-General FREMONT'S removal at rest:

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 3.

Gen. FREMONT is not ordered to Washington, nor from the field, nor is any court-martial ordered concerning him. (Signed,) WM. H. SEWARD.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 3.

The report in the afternoon dispatches of the removal of Major-Gen. FREMONT has created intense indignation among the mass of Unionists, and great rejoicing among the Secessionists.

The recruiting rendezvous for an Irish regiment was closed on the receipt of the news, and a meeting in the Second Ward this evening, for the formation of a Home Guard, adjourned without action.

A gentleman who visited Benton Barracks this afternoon, reports that the greatest excitement exists there among the troops, amounting almost to mutiny.

A mass meeting is called for Saturday, for an expression of opinion relative to the removal of Gen. FREMONT.

Gen. McKINSTRY has been ordered to the Department of Cumberland, Kentucky.

A gentleman from Sarcoxie says that Judge CRAWFORD had hung nine men for loyalty to the Union.

BAD STATE OF AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

NUMBERS OF THE REBELS—DANGER THAT THE NEXT BATTLE WILL BE LOST BY GEN. FREMONT.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

Rev. S. H. OLMSTEAD arrived here this morning from Platte City, Mo., which place he left about a week ago. He has been pastor of the Baptist Churches at Booneville and Platte City, for five or six years past. He gives a very deplorable account of affairs in that section of the State. Since the surrender of Lexington, the Secessionists have become more bold and defiant, and many who have hitherto maintained a position of neutrality, have thrown off their disguise and gone to join PRICE and McCULLOCH. All is anarchy and confusion and lawlessness, and everybody in that region has given up the idea of saving any property that is convertible or destructible. He looks upon the Union cause as lost for the present in Missouri, and anticipates that, should a battle occur, Gen. FREMONT will be beaten by the overwhelming force of the rebels. When he left, McCULLOCH was understood to be within two days' march of Leavenworth, on his way to join his forces with those of PRICE.

Mr. OLMSTEAD is a Union man, and says that his life has not been safe for the past six months, on account of his having made Union speeches. But he made out to remain until after the surrender of MULLIGAN, when he was compelled to leave, almost destitute. He represents that the conduct of some of the officers of the National forces has tended to exasperate the people. He referred to Col. SMITH, of the Illinois volunteers, as having plundered the inhabitants in St. Joseph and the surrounding country to a shameful extent. About two weeks ago a band of Jayhawkers, in one of their marauding expeditions, met the scouts of Col. SMITH'S Regiment, and after a short fight, fled. The regiment pursued, and, on arriving opposite Platte City, planted its cannon, commenced firing upon the city with shell and round shot, without giving any notice. There was terrible consternation among the women and children, who fled from the town as rapidly as possible. Mr. OLMSTEAD placed his family in a carriage and drove seven miles into the country. On his return, the next day, he found his dwelling completely riddled with balls, his books strewn about, and everything of any value

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

FURTHER FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

The End of the American Republic—The Issue from a European Standpoint.

From the London Times, Sept. 19.

The more the American question is considered the wider it appears. All the special issues ascribed to the contest have been discarded one after another, and we are at length disposed to view in the war between North and South nothing more than an expression of the same passions which in all ages have divided States or kept nations asunder. Slavery counts for little in the quarrel, commercial antagonism for much; but in analyzing the motives by which the belligerents are now actually inspired, we shall not find ourselves dwelling upon any particular institutions or statutes. The watchword of the South is "Independence," of the North "Union," and in those two war-cries the real issue is contained.

The South began the fight, for the Southerners desired a revolution, and revolutions are commenced by those who desire them. They were dissatisfied with the existing state of things. *They had no actual justification for their revolt in the treatment they had received at the hands of the Federal Government*; but they had conceived the idea that they should do better by themselves, and they were not attached by any sentiments of affection or loyalty to their Northern brethren. They descried in their own position opportunities of progress which could be turned to better account if they were independent of the North. Dazzling prospects of political and territorial aggrandizement were displayed before their eyes, and there is no denying that the visions were real. Released from the obligations of the Union, and left with unrestricted liberty of action, the people of the Southern States might undoubtedly expect to be gainers. They could make more out of their share of American territory, privately appropriated, than out of the whole enjoyed in common with their brethren. They would lose, it is true, that power and consideration which pertained to them as members of a mighty Union, but they might reasonably hope to be powerful enough in themselves, and, at any rate, they preferred their independence to any other advantage. These are selfish reasons, no doubt, but they are precisely the reasons which determine for the most part the separation of political communities.

The North accepted the battle, and is fighting for "Union;" but Union in the mouths of the Northerners is only another word for Empire. If the Great Republic is split into two Confederacies, not only will the power of the old Government be halved, but the halves will balance each other. The Confederate States will form a counterpoise to the United States, and the strength of the American people will be consumed. The "manifest destiny" of the country will have vanished. Instead of a great, united, irresistible nation, there will be two jealous States watching each other—perhaps even a dozen or a score of such sovereignties, for it is logically argued that if the right of secession is once established, every single State of the Union may claim its separate independence. War, therefore, would be always possible, and the contingency must be provided against by standing armies, fortifications and garrisons. Even if peace remained unbroken, there would be endless conflicts of laws and customs, sorely impeding commerce and progress. In other words, the Continent of North America would be converted into something very like the Continent of Europe, and *the Unionists are obviously right in asserting that the transformation would be destructive of American strength, and fatal to the grand experiment of Democratic Government.*

After making these admissions, however, we cannot but remark that if such, indeed, should be the event of this war, the phenomenon will not be at all extraordinary. When it is said that America will be assimilated to Europe the expression itself is enough to show that what is happening across the Atlantic is only what has happened elsewhere. *There can be no doubt that if all the States and people between the Canadian and Mexican frontiers could agree to live under one Government it would greatly conduce to their internal tranquillity and external power. No argument is needed to prove that.* But the remark would apply with equal force to the States and people of Europe; and the application, indeed, has often been made. The union of European countries in one great federation, or under one universal monarchy, has been the dream of many a statesman in times gone by. It found a kind of expression in the old German Empire and the pretensions of mediæval Popes, while the idea may be traced even in the modern conceptions of a great arbitrating council, uniformity of coinage, and other steps to international fraternity. Such views, however, take no sufficient account of human passions. It is clear from the aspect of Europe at this moment that the tendency of civilization is not towards this species of union. We are more likely to see large States split asunder than small ones consolidated. "Nationality" is quite a modern sentiment, and distinctions of race are held to predominate over all considerations of political expediency or power. On what grounds, then, should we conclude that the people of the American Continent would be exempt from the operation of similar feelings? Is it because in America there is no diversity of races? That argument could not be very closely pressed. True, the great body of the American people is of Anglo-Saxon blood; but differences of climate, position and institutions soon produce differences equivalent to those of race. Nothing is plainer in this war than that Northerners and Southerners have no more feelings in common than Germans and Magyars. Even the Western States have views of their own, which, if driven to extremity, they would probably maintain against the Union; and the young States of the Pacific are clearly isolated in interests, if not in sentiments. For the matter of race, indeed, there are no elements in Europe to conflict very seriously. Three great nationalities, answering to three successive waves of population, would pretty well account for all the people between the Ural Mountains and the Atlantic. It does not require this difference to create political antagonism. Normans and English seemed born foes of each other, and yet both came from the same shores, and originally spoke the same language. There is antagonism enough and to spare on the American Continent, and what should prevent its finding a natural expression? Space, at any rate, is not wanting. *If every State in the Union were to assert its independence to-morrow, there would be more room for them all than there is for about the same number of Sovereignties in Europe.*

It will be observed, perhaps, that the American people began their national life with Union, and that there was every prospect of the continuance of this blessing but for the wicked selfishness of the South. But was there such prospect in reality? That is the very question at issue. *We are disposed to think, from the passions which have been already developed in this contest, that the period of Union has reached its limits, and that the various States of the overgrown Confederacy could not have been long kept together.* The Unionists are naturally exasperated at a rupture by which America loses power and Democracy reputation. The prestige of popular institutions is gone when it appears that they cannot save a country from follies or errors, and that human passions will have their way under a President at least as wildly as under a King. In reality, however, the experiment which has broken down may be regarded as a hopeless one from the beginning. No such a mighty federation of people as the American Union has ever yet been kept together, and we may say, indeed, that for the last twenty years that Union has been gradually breaking up. *It is now known that this very secession has been long designed,* and nobody can forget that the least quarrel between parties in America was sufficient to bring a threat of separation into the mouths of one of them. That separation, we think, in one way or another, must soon have come to pass. Thirty large and powerful States, equivalent to so many European Kingdoms, with various and conflicting interests and pursuits, were not to be retained within the bonds of an artificial Confederacy. It might be better for all alike if they would acquiesce in this Union, but that is not a view of affairs which is always taken, either by States or men. They look at minor interests, and from lower ground. Instead of giving and taking for the common advantage, they believe they understand their own affairs best, and could do better alone. The belief may be a mistaken one, but sooner or later it is certain to be entertained, and then comes either divorce or subjugation. One of those results, in all human probability, will happen in the case before us, and, as we cannot think the latter possible, we must needs anticipate the former. *There will then be an end of the great American Republic, and it will be seen that no advantage of geographical position or novelty of political institutions can save a people from the operation of natural laws.*

The Crown of Mexico—A Bourbon Declines it.

From the London Times, (City Article.)

In some recent remarks on the steps now pending for the pacification of Mexico, it was incidentally suggested that Don JUAN DE BORBON might prove a good selection to be recommended and supported as the future ruler of that country, either as elective president or monarch. The choice, it was seen, would have the especial advantage of removing him from a sphere where he may be the cause merely of injurious agitation, and it was consequently probable that it might be regarded with satisfaction even by the Cabinet of Madrid. There was not the slightest ground, however, to suppose that any such nomination had yet been discussed, either on the one hand by the Powers who are now combining to fulfill their common duty to humanity and civilization, as well as to redress their specific wrongs in that country, or, on the other, by any class of persons desirous of promoting individual or dynastic interests. But the Prince has found that the opportunity has been taken to turn the matter to his disadvantage, by circulating an assumption that, notwithstanding his recent manifestos with regard to Spain, he is simply anxious to get a throne wherever a vacancy may be discovered. Hence he asks insertion for the following disclaimer. That he would have shown greater wisdom, patriotism and benevolence, had he really desired to find a sphere in Mexico, is an opinion that will be widely entertained here, because that country is fully as important as Spain to the general interests of the world from the resources she is destined to develop as soon as order shall have been restored. It is also to be remarked that the objection that he would be regarded in Mexico as the nominee of foreigners has no validity whatever, since not only is his family history as much mixed up with that country as with Spain, but it is likewise considered certain that at least three-fourths of the population would hail with acclamation any one who might be placed among them with the power to redeem them from the horrors to which they are now subjected. For years all the letters received from the native merchants and traders have expressed this feeling, and it will soon, perhaps, be a matter of general astonishment to find how intrinsically small was the band of gamblers and miscreants who have so long kept the population of the entire country in terror, and totally checked them from pursuing that course of industry and enterprise which from old experience is known to be at least as natural to them as to any of the people of the other States of South America:

LONDON, Sept. 16.

SIR; Some time ago the City Article of the *Times*, in treating of the Mexican question, and the probable interference of the two great European Powers to check the anarchy and confusion prevailing in that unhappy country, was pleased to suggest myself as a suitable candidate for its throne. I could not, of course, but feel flattered at such a notice, but as it has led to misrepresentation, I trust you will allow me to remove the impression thereby engendered.

The suggestion [illegible] has found an echo in the [illegible] journals, and my [illegible] watchful of an opportunity to [illegible] public [illegible] only [illegible] aggrandizement, and utterly indifferent to other considerations so that this end be attained. [illegible] therefore, since the channels which spread the report are closed to me, to publicly disclaim in your columns, any thought or desire of the honor assigned me. Heir of the Spanish throne by my birthright, I hope yet to be King by the election of the people. But for me the throne of Mexico has no attractions. I do not look upon myself as a party to the *Plan de Yguala*, whereby it was provided that a Spanish Prince should succeed to the power they lost to the mother country. I am unknown in Mexico, and have no adherents, and but few personal friends, among any of the parties who divide this distracted country, so that I could only hope to occupy its throne by the support of foreign bayonets. Such a course would be utterly repugnant to my ideas, and nothing shall ever tempt me to attain power by the violation of that liberty of choice which I have myself invoked, and upon which I am content to rest my claim to the Spanish Crown.

To me it seems that the only true foundation for the grandeur of a Prince lies in the affection of his people. As the nominee of foreigners in Mexico, I should always be looked upon as an oppressor.

I am not a claimant to the Spanish throne from personal ambition, but from the conviction that through my exertions and those of the Liberal Party, my country may yet be raised to the position she should occupy among the free nations of Europe.

Had my cousin ISABELLA ruled Spain in accordance with the liberal ideas of the age, and in consonance with the expectations of the two great Powers who supported her cradle; had the moral and material greatness of the country been developed by wise laws honestly carried out; had civil and religious liberty been *de facto* established, and the wholesome action of a free press permitted, had international treaties been respected, and had my country a voice in the council of nations; in fine, if Spain occupied the position due to the worth and loyalty of her individual sons, and to the extent of her natural resources, I would never have been heard of as a claimant of the throne, and although I must always have regarded Queen ISABELLA as a usurper of my rights, I would have cheerfully acquiesced in a state of things whereby the welfare of my country was assured.

During the thirty-eight years I have lived I have never, until last year, taken any part whatever in the political affairs of my country; and if to-day I may appear to those who do not know me, or are in doubt as to the motives by which I am actuated, as a "mischievous intriguer," it will one day or other be apparent that the only object I have at heart is the welfare of my native land.

I may, or may not, become King of the Spaniards; I may die in an exile embittered by the contrast, forever present to my mind, between the freedom and happiness of your country and the oppression and misgovernment of my own; but be assured of one thing—that my life is devoted to the work for which I believe myself designed.

With these views you will understand that I cannot be a candidate for the Crown of Mexico, and may leave the field free for others.

Believe me, with the greatest esteem, faithfully yours, JUAN DE BORBON.

Garibaldi and the American Government.

Correspondence of the London News.

TURIN, Saturday, Sept. 14.

The Minister of the United States of North America has returned from Caprera. He went there officially to offer Gen. GARIBALDI the command of a Federal Army, and also treat for an Italian legion, which would likewise be under his command. The answer, if I may believe persons usually well informed, has been in the negative, but by no means so decided as to deprive the American Minister of all hopes. It appears the General wished, first of all to obtain more exact information, so as to understand the political questions fully, and what the military resources of the States really are. So he asked for time, that he might reflect and consult—it may be the King, or it may be the chiefs who served under him. This is most probably the reason why some persons are already announcing GARIBALDI'S refusal, and others his probable departure. In the meantime there is going on about the General a cross-fire of opinions and counsels, for one party wish him to stay, so as to be at hand for some bold, but unseasonable blow, to be struck sooner or later, and another party would fain see him again defending a noble cause in those distant regions that formed the first theatre of his heroic exploits—so heroic, indeed, that since the days of COLUMBUS, no Italian has ever been more popular in America than he. But there are others, again, who advise GARIBALDI to remain at Caprera, to turn a deaf ear to all seductive offers, and calmly wait for the time when the King may call the whole of the Italians to arms. It is these last who most assuredly are tendering the wisest counsel.

THE QUESTION DECIDED—GARIBALDI NOT GOING TO AMERICA.

To the Editor of the London Morning Post:

SIR: At the risk of giving you a twice-told tale, perhaps you will allow me to state that I have this afternoon received a telegraphic dispatch from the Central Committee at Genoa, signed "F. BELLAZZI," informing me that GARIBALDI, moved by the Neapolitan demonstrations, and sensible of the impending demands of Italy, has determined *not* to go to America. This information is official.

I am yours, faithfully,
J. MACRAE MOIR, Secretary.
Garibaldi Italian Unity Committee,
LONDON, Sept. 18, 1861.

The United States Gold Notes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *United States Notes*, of $5, $10 and $20, may be properly called "Gold Notes," because they are payable in gold on demand. Should the people, in order to aid the Treasury, determine to keep these notes in circulation, they would thus lend to their Government, without interest, millions of money, without any loss or cost to themselves.

The great principle upon which all political communities are formed is, *that every member of such community is required, by a paramount duty, to give his property and his life to defend and preserve that community. Taxation* is the process by which the first is taken. *Conscription* is a mode by which the last is compelled.

The existence of that Government which was the work of our fathers is involved in this contest; and thus the property, and lives, if need be, of all, must be offered up to preserve it.

Vast numbers of men are volunteering as soldiers, and thus devoting their lives to this service; others, by taxation, are giving of their property cheerfully to this service. The banks (we mean the owners of the stock) have, by vast loans, devoted their capital and credit to this service. So far this great duty is performed.

There are at the same time, numbers of both sexes who can render great service to their country by participating in the National Loan. To do so they are not required to make a sacrifice; on the contrary, they invest capital at 7 3-10 per cent. on the very best security. For whenever this wicked rebellion shall be crushed, *as it will be within a year*, these United States notes, or the 6 per cent. stock into which they may be converted, will command a premium of at least 10 per cent.

The debt of England amounts to 4,000 millions of dollars; nearly one-half is taken out of the market by investments made by the order of the courts of the Kingdom, requiring all Trust funds to be invested in the public debt. Jointures, settlements, annuities, sums in litigation, are so invested, as well as by the capital of Banks, Trust, Insurance, and other companies.

This wise public policy ought to be adopted in regard to our National loan by the Courts of the United States, and the several States. The savings banks of the country may render a service to the public and to individuals, by volunteering to do what the legislatures of the States will require them to do—that is, to receive these notes as a special deposit, for safe-keeping. Without this, a large class of mechanics and laborers will be deprived of the advantages of the loan, because they will not otherwise have the means of keeping them in safety.

Should each person who owes allegiance to this Government, within his or her sphere, engage in the work of keeping these United States notes in circulation, it would be done. The process is a simple one; we will illustrate it. Let people who are living upon their incomes, now deposited in a bank, and drawn thence from time to time to meet current expenses, hereafter when interests, rents, or dividends are received, deposit them with the Assistant-Treasurer of the United States, and receive from him the gold notes in various denominations. With these notes pay the butcher, baker, tailor, grocer,—and thus this large class of persons would place their incomes in the Treasury, where it would continue until the gold is demanded by the bearers of the notes they have distributed.

Why should these bearers make such demand any sooner than they would demand gold for bank-notes, if they were paid in those? They well know that they can get gold for the first as well as the last whenever they please; and that the United States notes will meet all their expenditures as well as gold or bank-notes. Every successive receiver of these notes, actuated by the same patriotic wish to serve his country, will help to circulate these notes.

Should the builder, manufacturer, merchant, railroad company, &c., actuated by the same spirit, receive and pay out these as they would the notes of banks, they would thus become the circulation of the country. As safe a circulation as any other, and much more convenient than a metalic one.

The banks which now provide the ordinary circulation would find it useful as well as convenient to receive on deposit and pay out these notes. The specie required up to a certain amount, (not over 25 per cent. of the amount issued,) to meet the payment of such notes as might, under peculiar circumstances, be presented for payment, would remain in bank, and thus form a part of their available means.

It may be said to be a maxim, that *the only true use of the precious metals in fiscal affairs is to make them the foundation of credit.* They are misused, when they are made barren, by being held in a Sub-Treasury, or attempted to be made the exclusive currency of an enterprising commercial country. With us, this attempt to go back in our financial system to the rude ages, has been, in regard to all its promised advantages, a most signal failure.

There cannot be a doubt, that could all the coin of Europe be concentrated here, it would not, as a currency, afford a tythe of what the business of the United States alone requires as a "measure of values." Should the great mass of the business people throughout the country determine to use these United States notes in their ordinary transactions, much more than twenty millions could be kept in circulation.

Let each loyal man and woman seek and use these notes, and they will enjoy the consolation of having thus, according to their respective means, performed a duty to their country in this her hour of utmost need.

JAMES A. HAMILTON.

AFFAIRS IN ARIZONA.

Terrible Times in the Territory—Experience in Crossing the Deserts.

We are permitted to publish the following private letter received by a gentleman in this City:

GILA CITY, Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1861.

MY DEAR ——: As you will see by this I am already on my travels. Yesterday I reached this place, which is about twenty miles above Fort Yuma, on the Gila River. But how can I describe what I have gone through for the last four months? It is impossible to give you any idea of the terrible destruction that has fallen on Arizona. It it is almost certain that, at the present moment, there is not an American alive west of this point in Arizona, if we except a few emigrants on the road from Texas to California, and some Americans from Tucson, who are with them. The Indians commenced the work, and now the Mexicans are murdering and robbing.

After the murder of Mr. GROSVENOR, and the six weeks of anxiety and danger spent in extracting silver—in removing the company's personal property to Tubac—in the paying off of debts, and in carrying us out of the country, I succeeded in getting every thing to Tubac. Leaving all in charge of the book-keeper, I thought I would visit some interesting localities.

Starting with Mr. P—— and Mr. W——, I went to the Cahuabi mines, about one hundred miles west of Tubac. We had a very pleasant trip, until, when on our way back, W—— shot himself accidentally. We were sixty miles from any white settlement, one hundred from any doctor, and encamped under a tree in a Papago village, the thermometer 110 degrees in the shade. Mr. P—— started with a guide to bring an ambulance from Arivacca, while I remained with the sick man. P—— and the guide both got lost. The latter was found, just on the point of death from thirst and hunger, four days afterwards, off in Sonora; and P——, after two or three days' wandering, reached Arivacca, also nearly dead, and learned that the Indians had stolen all his mules and horses, and had wounded three and killed one of his men. He could send no ambulance.

Fearing that the wounded man would die, I was on the point of cutting for the ball, while still in him, when a Mexican ox-team came on—the only one that had ever passed that way. This was going to Sarici, in Sonora, 140 miles distant. Putting the patient into the wagon, we started and traveled about a week, most of the way over a most infernal desert, with the thermometer at 120°. On reaching Sarici, I was taken down with a fever for about a week. After recovering from this attack, and W. doing well, I left for Arivacca.

Mr. P. and myself then went to Tubac, to make our final preparations for leaving the country. We had been there out a day or two, when a man came in, saying that he and another had been attacked by an Apache war-party at the Canoa, a ranche about twelve miles off, on the high road to Tucson. He had escaped, and saw a large party pursuing his companion, and believed the Americans at the Canoa had been killed. At sunrise, five of us started for the Canoa. On the way, we found the missing man, wounded, but he had escaped by desperate fighting. Arriving at the Canoa, we found the dead bodies of three Americans and a friendly Papago. One of these was Mr. RICHMOND JONES, Superintendent of the Sopori Mining Company. He was shot and lanced, and a pitchfork was still sticking in his side. We buried the dead as well as possible. The war-party consisted of about sixty or eighty well-mounted and armed Apaches.

They destroyed everything at the ranche, obtaining arms for more than twelve men, and fifty pounds of powder. They then took two hundred and fifty head of cattle from the Sopori, killing the herders and driving them within sight of Fort Buchanan, where they camped all night. This was followed by daily murders by the Indians, and, as the troops were leaving, the terrified settlers—nearly all old frontiersmen—flocked into Tubac and Tucson.

P—— and myself left for Arivacca, although it was thought almost impossible for us to get there. We stopped at the Heintzelman mine, where I thought of remaining a week, but we finally concluded to go to Arivacca. In two days, according to instructions, one of the Americans came from the mine, to attempt to carry the mail through to Tucson. The next day he started for Tucson, but soon returned, bringing the news that the Americans at the mines, three in all, had been murdered by the Mexicans. One of the murdered was Mr. POSTON'S brother, who was in charge of the mine. This happened on the 23d of July, the same date with the murders at the San Pedro, last year.

Five or six assassins came up from Hermosillo to kill the two POSTONS, but finding we were too strong at Arivacca, they went to the mines, where the twenty Mexican miners joined them. They carried off about $1,000 in coin, besides goods and arms, among which was my rifle. While I was at the mine, attending to the removal of the bodies, having with me most of the white men, the Mexicans at Arivacca rose and would have murdered POSTON and the few Americans with him, and ourselves on our return, had the negro cook not been too quick for them in giving the alarm, and telling the whites to arm themselves.

There was then apparently but one road left open to us; that was across the desert, and through the Papago, with nothing but our arms, and on horseback. It was exceedingly dangerous to try to reach Tucson, and when there it was impossible to say when we could get out; besides, it seemed probable there would soon be trouble with the Mormons. While we were hesitating a Mexican gentleman arrived from Sonora with a train of wagons. He brought news that a ship would arrive at Port Lobos in a few days, by which we could sail for England. Wishing to save some of our baggage, we started with him. Arriving at Caborca, we found that the ship would not arrive for several months, and thus we were in a worse position than ever. Only two roads remained: one was to pass the desert to Fort Yuma, 300 miles distant, with almost the certainty of having one stretch of 120 miles without water, owing to the dryness of the season. The other was to try the road by Hermosillo to Guaymas. We were in very close quarters, and I must confess that neither of us thought to get out with our lives. We received news that a party was forming in Sarici to take Arivacca, and we knew that a number of Mexicans were impatiently awaiting our departure to waylay us.

It was quite natural they should do so. Here was the lessee of the Heintzelman mine, with very heavy trunks and boxes full of silver, and no doubt a great deal of gold coin, as they supposed. No one among our few friends could deny the probability of their attempting it, but they could do nothing for us.

It was decided to be better to risk the desert than the road through Sonora.

We hired three mules and a packer to take our baggage and provisions through to the Colorado River. We had brought the negro cook from Arivacca, and finding an American, engaged him also to go through to Los Angelos, in California, with us. We were four Americans well armed, and could have fought well if it had been necessary.

The American we had engaged to go with us was one of those terrible old Californians, a very desirable friend in this country, but an awful enemy, and who think no more of killing a Mexican than of eating their breakfast. I soon divined that he was one of the gang that about ten years ago went to the Cienega, in Sonora, where, as he would express it, they "slightly jayhawked" an old priest and all the inhabitants of the house where they stopped, robbed the Church of $20,000 or more, and taking the stock, rode through Caborca with the priests robes as saddle blankets. He knew the road perfectly, and we regulated our movements accordingly. Reaching a place where the road turns off to Sonoita, in the evening, we told the packer we would go by Sonoita. The next morning, soon after starting, before we reached the turn off, on examination, some distance from our trail, we found the fresh tracks of ten horsemen, who had passed in the night. They took the Sonoita trail, we the one to San Domingo, a ranch near the line, and the last house. Here we found Don REMIGO ROVERA, the Revolutionary Chief of Sonora, waiting near the line for another chance to revolve. He had just received an express from Pulborae, the *pueblo* we had left, of the passage of ten men, only one of whom showed himself, which was very suspicious.

Most particularly we met here two Americans, who were going to the Gila by the desert, as it had rained the last two days, the first time for many years.

Aug. 18—We have reached the Colorado River, and are now opposite Fort Yuma. We cross, to-night, and start for Los Angelos in a few days. The thermometer here ranges from 110° to 120° in the shade. I bathed, yesterday, in the Gila, and on trying the water found it to be 98°. In this heat I have now traveled 400 miles on horseback. We have yet the worst desert before us—that west of the Colorado, 100 miles across. Last night we were caught in a storm of hot sand that nearly exterminated our eyes.

This journey is costing enormously, but it was for life or death.

We have heard that Mexico has declared war against Texas.

News has just come that the Mexicans have killed the five Americans at the Patagonia mine, and that Tubac has been "cleaned out." In Tucson and Messilla the Americans are expecting daily to be killed by the Indians, or more certainly by the Mexicans; but most of them cannot leave, having no money and surrounded by deserts.

The Papagoes, Pinos and Maricopos are about to commence war with the Mexicans, 5,000 warriors, while 8,000 Yaguns take them from the South.

Yours, R. P.

The Massachusetts Volunteers.

COL. WILSON'S REGIMENT—ITS ORGANIZATION AND HISTORY—THE CHAPLAIN—A LIST OF THE STAFF AND LINE OFFICERS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP SCHENLER, LYNNFIELD, Mass., Sunday, Sept. 29, 1861.

The Twenty-second Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, Col. HENRY WILSON, will not break camp until Wednesday next. They will then go to Boston, quartering there for the night, leaving for New-York on the following morning, and following closely the programme, as laid down in your paper of the 27th.

This regiment, of which so much is expected, has been recruited, organized, officered and drilled within the space of twenty-four working days, and so rapidly have men come in that very nearly an entire regiment, the Twenty-third, will be formed from the surplus. Much difficulty has been experienced owing to the uncertainty in regard to the commanding officers, preventing a thorough organization of the regiment until about ten days ago. Major GRISWOLD, a young gentleman of Boston, and for many years a well-known member of the famed Boston Cadets, with his friend Adjutant TILTON, also of the Cadets, were then placed in command, the fatigue uniforms given out, ten companies out of twenty-two were selected, and a thorough system of discipline at once instituted; and, taking into consideration the short time the men have been under drill, the results have been marked. To be sure, we cannot hope to rival the famous Seventh in the steadiness of our marching or the dexterity of the manual, but we have the material for as good a body of soldiers as ever marched forth to do battle in a righteous cause; and, with a proper allowance for the short time we have been together, we trust to make at least a creditable show, when subjected to the critical gaze of our New-York friends.

Among the line officers of his regiment are several who have greatly distinguished themselves as three months' volunteers, Capt. SAMPSON, of Company A, and Capt. WARDWELL, of Company B, were both particularly noticed for their bravery at the unfortunate stampede at Bull Run. Capt. FOLLETT, of the Battery, with many of his corps, commissioned as well as non-commissioned officers, have also served as "three months' men." The Captain himself is not only a brave officer and strict disciplinarian, but may also be termed the Apollo of the command. Unfortunately for the fair of Gotham, however, he is a benedict, as in fact are most of the "handsome men of ours."

Of the Staff, of course, the most prominent is our gallant Colonel, Hon. HENRY WILSON, who, in accepting this command, comes down, in military parlance, a peg or two, his former title being General. Of his ability as a statesman you can, undoubtedly, speak more by the book than I can, but of his great personal popularity, the very manner in which this command has been raised, is the most significant voucher. The very fact of his consenting to lead has been the greatest incentive for thousands to follow. The Lieutenant-Colonel has not yet been designated, in consequence of the defection of the officer first named for this position, who has been assigned to other duties. The Major and Adjutant have already been named. The Quartermaster is a gentleman "not unknown to fame and you," formerly "Mr.," now Capt. SANDERSON, who has been holding this position until a fitting moment arrived for his promotion. That moment having arrived, and his promotion having been gazetted, he yields his place, it is believed to a Mr. CHARLES FULLER, whose appointment has not yet been announced. Capt. SANDERSON, however, will accompany the regiment to Washington, and there report for orders. Of the Surgeons, Dr. WARREN and Dr. PRINCE, much that is commendatory can be said, whilst for Chaplain, Rev. JOHN PIERPONT, a whole volume would hardly suffice. To-day the venerable and reverend gentleman discoursed before a large number of the regiment on a theme ever new as he presents it—the virtue of temperance—showing how necessary it was for a true soldier "to be temperate in all things." This subject he handled with his accustomed skill, evidencing in his own frame, now over 70 years old, the benefits of his doctrine. His spirit and strength appear unabated, and, as a proof of his mental force, he presented to us, as our regimental hymn, some new words adapted to the English National Anthem, which was loudly chanted by some six hundred stentorian voices. I inclose a copy.

As we are so shortly to visit you, I subjoin a complete roster for your further enlightenment.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, Henry Wilson, of Natick, Mass.
Lieutenant-Colonel, ——
Major, Charles E. Griswold, of Boston.
Adjutant, Lieut. William S. Tilton, of Boston.
Quartermaster, Capt. James M. Sanderson, of New-York.
Surgeon, Edward L. Warren, of Weymouth, Mass.
Assistant Surgeon, J. P. Prince, of Lynn.
Chaplain, Rev. John Pierpont, of Medford.
Quartermaster's Sergeant, Dan. F. Brown, of Cambridge.
Commissary Sergeant, Ephraim Hackett, of Lynn.
Hospital Steward, G. T. Perkins, of Boston.

LINE OFFICERS.

Company A—Capt. Sampson, Lieuts. Conant and Connor.
Company B—Capt. Wardwell, Lieuts. Morris and Stoddard.
Company C—Capt. Burt, Lieuts. Washburn and Hale.
Company D—Capt. Dunning, Lieuts. White and Symonds.
Company E—Capt. Cogswell, Lieuts. Niles and Orrok.
Company F—Capt. T. J. Thompson. Lieut. Crane.
Company G—Capt. Whorf, Lieuts. Richardson and McKay.
Company H—Capt. J. J. Thompson, Lieuts. Salter and Shute.
Company I—Capt. C. J. Paine, Lieuts. Main and Cook.
Company K—Capt. Williams, Lieuts. Nason and Stearns.

MASSACHUSETTS LIGHT ARTILLERY, BATTERY NO. 3, ATTACHED TO TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Captain, Dexter H. Follett.
Lieutenants, Martin and Mortimer, Dunn and Snelling.

The Second Company Sharp-shooters, commanded by Capt. L. E. WENTWORTH, will also accompany this regiment to Washington. The arm provided for the Twenty-second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers is the Enfield rifle pattern, imported by the State. The battery will consist of two pieces smooth bore, two rifled cannon and two twelve-pound howitzers, with six caissons, and one hundred and forty-two horses. The Sharp-shooters will be armed with the telescopic rifle, of the doings of which most marvelous stories are told. The whole command is eager for the word "march"—we care not whither, be it Washington or New-Orleans—and all count on a glorious reception in New-York. The friends of many of the officers are displaying their affection by most substantial pledges, in shape of sword, pistols, and even horses, with full equipments. Both the Colonel and Major have been the recipients of very nearly their entire outfit; no trifling matter these times, as the cost of an officer's full uniform and appendages amounts to not less than four hundred dollars, be he ever so economical. We are preparing ourselves for a rousing speech from JAMES T. BRADY, and mean that our Colonel shall talk back to him.

With the hope that these few memoranda may be timely, I am, as ever, Your friend, S.

SEVENTEEN MILITARY OFFICERS SHOT IN ST. DOMINGO.—Intelligence from St. Domingo to the 7th ult. has been received, to the effect that Gen. SANCHEZ and seventeen other military officers had been arrested by SANTANA for favoring the Republican cause. They were brought before a Court-martial and murdered.

The slave captain and pirate, PELLETIER, has been tried at Port-au-Prince, condemned and executed; three companions have been sentenced each to five years' imprisonment.—*Boston Journal, Oct. 2.*

LAW REPORTS.

The Law Respecting Title to Private Letters—Washington's Letters to Col. Lear.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before a full Bench—Clerke, P. J.

Wilson Eyre and Louisa Lincoln Eyre, his wife, vs. Edward Y. Higbee and Fanny L. Higbee, his wife.—This was an action brought by the plaintiffs to recover a large number of private letters and other documents written by General Washington to Colonel Lear. The case was stated in the TIMES of June 25, 1860. The plaintiffs are the personal representatives of Col. Lear, to whom the letters were written and sent by General Washington. The defendants are not the representatives of General Washington, but Mrs. Higbee appears to have been a relation of his, through Mrs. Lear, the wife of Col. Lear, to whom the letters were addressed.

The letters having in some way come into the possession of the defendants, this action is brought to recover them. The defence to the action was, briefly stated, that the plaintiffs had no title to the letters, nor right to the custody thereof. The case was referred to James T. Brady, Esq., who in March, 1859, made his report, holding that whatever may be the right of the writer of letters to demand them back of the persons to whom they are written and sent, the latter is entitled to them as against the claim of strangers. If they have a value as literary property, the recipient has a right to hold and preserve them, subject, however, to the right, whatever it may be, of the writer to reclaim and publish them. If they have value as autographs, they may be disposed of for valuable considerations, like other articles addressing themselves to the sentiments or fancy of the individuals purchasing them. So in general, the papers found among the effects of deceased persons should be delivered to their personal representatives, that their character and value may be ascertained. It was, therefore, the opinion of Mr. BRADY that the plaintiffs were entitled to recover the letters of the defendants—they, the plaintiffs, having succeeded to all the rights of Col. Lear, the original recipient. Report accordingly.

Judgment was entered upon that report, and an appeal taken from such judgment to this Court.

The appellants caused the following points to be argued upon the appeal:

First.—The receiver of letters has no property therein, except a right to read them.

This is a personal right, and cannot be said to descend to his heirs, or to vest in his administrators, much less in those to whom they may see fit to sell the same. The present suit is brought upon the idea that, upon the death of the receiver, his administrator may take and sell letters received by him in his lifetime as part of the estate. If an executor or administrator may do it, he is bound to do it; and as it is not pretended that the receiver of letters is vested with a literary property in them, of course this literary property is not the subject of such sale—remaining, as it does, in the writer. Nor does the writer of letters having literary characteristics vest in the receiver any right to publish them; and of course the administrator could not sell such a right. If, therefore, an administrator may sell any letters upon the idea that the receiver has a property therein, he may sell all; and if they are property of the estate he represents, he may be compelled to make such sale, at the suit of those entitled to share in such estate, whether as creditors or next of kin. If this be so, then the wife of the receiver has no right to retain the letters received by her husband, even though they may have been written by herself. All must be delivered up to the administrator, whether they be letters of love or of friendship—whether they be letters containing the most sacred family secrets, or letters upon business. All must be exposed to sale, all must be advertised at public auction, that exalted sentiment or low taste may operate upon the bidder to guide and determine the sums to be paid, perhaps for the exposure of what might inflict upon the living suffering worse than death itself.

It follows, too, that if the receiver has this property in the letters he receives, they do not become such property upon his death only, but are so the moment he receives them; and from this it would follow that any of his creditors might during his life insist upon the sale, to satisfy their claims, of all letters he might from time to time have received.

I leave the Court to imagine the effect of such a rule, and of its practice when enforced by Courts of justice.

How does such a doctrine comport with the principle that the publication of private letters may be restrained by a Court of equity, lest the feelings of individuals should be wounded?

And how with the doctrine, that the author of letters, such as these, may restrain publication of them by the receiver?

Is the right of the receiver's representatives superior to the right of the receiver? Is the right of the author less after the receiver's death than before?

If there exists this right of creditors and next of kin to insist upon the sale of letters, as contended for, the publication of their contents must follow, as a matter of course.

The truth is, the law, for wise reasons, does not regard the receiver as having any property in letters, beyond that before stated. It would be impossible to devise any scheme of distributing them, and hence the law judiciously refrains from noticing them at all, except such, perhaps, as it may be necessary for the administrator to examine for the purpose of protecting and disposing of the estate he is charged to administer.

Second—If it is pretended that the claim here is to the literary property in these letters—

I answer, that there is no proof that this was ever transferred by Washington, or by his representatives, to Lear; and the legal presumption is certainly the other way.

And if the Court were called upon to decide this question here, it could not be done without making such representatives parties.

As the case stands, therefore, on the plaintiff's proof, their title must rest solely on that vested in the receiver of letters, as such.

Third—It appears from the evidence that Mrs. Lear has had possession of these letters ever since 1816; and it is admitted that she has had exclusive possession thereof ever since the death of B. L. Lear, in 1832.

The answer avers that she, with the knowledge and acquiescence of all interested, including the representatives of Washington, exercised dominion over them as absolute owner; and this long possession and claim, without claim on the part of Washington's representatives, raises the presumption in law, that they yielded to her their right of literary property.

Will the court determine this not to be so, against such long and undisturbed possession?

And especially without making her legal representatives parties.

And if this presumption be entertained, it is very clear that Mrs. Lear, as owner of the literary property, might have held, and that those to whom she has seen fit to deliver them, may hold, them for publication, or otherwise, even as against the claim of the receiver himself, were he alive.

Fourth.—If, however, we should assume that the legal representatives of Tobias Lear might, upon his death, have recovered the possession of these letters from the widow, upon some vague or indefinite notion of title in the receiver, it is quite clear, upon the facts disclosed, that such recovery could not have been had at the time of her death; but that she was then vested with an indefeasible title to them.

It is admitted that she, (as the widow of Tobias Lear,) and B. L. Lear, his son, were entitled to all of his estate. There is no pretence that creditors claimed any portion of it. Hence, these two persons were solely entitled to administer upon it, and in equity were alone beneficially entitled thereto, including these letters, if they are to be regarded as property.

This being so, it was perfectly competent for them to refrain from taking out letters of administration upon the estate of Lear, and as the parties really entitled to it, they could so divide it that, as between themselves, neither could thereafter, by taking out such letters, disaffirm the arrangement, unless for fraud.

In this aspect of the case, we should not forget that B. L. Lear, who was born in 1791, was, at his father's death in 1816, 25 years of age; that he was a lawyer, and quite competent, in every respect, to protect his interest in his father's property, whatever that might be.

Under these circumstances, we find these two persons—the widow, entitled to one-third of the personal estate of her husband, and the son to the remainder—living together in the house belonging to her, for the period of sixteen years. During this time, it is proven, by the testimony of Mr. Rush, that B. L. Lear stated he had some letters written by Washington to his father, and that his mother had many more, referring, of course, to those in question. It appears, moreover, that Mrs. Eyre, the plaintiff, regarded those letters as the property of Mrs. Lear, and requested the latter to give them to her.

Upon this state of facts, and in view of what all must admit, that it was eminently proper that the widow should have been permitted to retain the letters of her deceased husband, especially, connected as she was with their author, are we not bound to presume that, by mutual arrangement, they had been apportioned to her?

It is insisted that in view of the regard which the law has for the repose and quiet of titles, and upon those principles upon which Courts of Equity proceed as to stale demands, there is no just pretence for the claim put forward by the plaintiffs, even were the letters in question property within the ordinary meaning of the term.

Fifth.—Mrs. Lear, at the time of her death, had been in the undisputed possession of these letters, claiming to own them, for the period of over forty years; and this is an attempt in a Court of Equity, and upon equitable grounds, to recover them as against her title, and from the possession of one who obtained it from her, and not from the plaintiffs nor from any one through whom they claim.

Under such circumstances, lapse of time is a bar; and is so urged in the answer.

From such lapse of time, a Court of Equity will presume, as we have, therefore, averred the fact to be, that such letters were given to her by her husband; and this should be presumed, even in a much weaker case for the defendants than this, for the purpose of quieting possession—Courts having often presumed grants, and even acts of Parliament, for a like purpose, and not because the Court has really believed such grant to have been made or act to have been passed.

"Controversies," says an eminent author, "are limited to a fixed period of time, lest they should be immortal, whilst men are mortal."

Sixth.—Calling the attention of the Court to the circumstances heretofore stated—showing that the sale upon which the plaintiff's title is based was a fraud upon Mrs. Higbee, which a Court of Equity will not, as against her, even as to any property, enforce; and to the fact, also, that this suit is not instituted for the recovery of personal property under the Code, but is a proceeding in equity, and that for the reasons heretofore stated, a Court of Equity should not enforce the claim as against the defendants—it is respectfully insisted that the report of the Referee should be set aside.

The respondent replied with the following points:

First—The writer of a letter sent has neither possession, or right to possession, neither the right to keep, use, or destroy, and these are the elements of all property; the writer has only the incorporeal right to restrain the publication by others, and to publish himself; a right which, before publication and printing, cannot be seized by creditors.

Second—The receiver of letters has a right to their possession against all the world; has a right to read, keep, and to destroy them; has a property in them; the only limitation on these rights is the writer's right to publish, and to restrain the publication of them by the receiver and others.

Third—The distinction that the Court does not protect unless the letters have value as literary property, applies not as to contests as to possession and property, but only as to contests about publication, and injunctions to restrain publication. It is, moreover, an unsound distinction, not warranted by the authorities, and has been repudiated. It does not apply to this case, because the letters of Washington have as much value, as literary property, as the letters of Pope. It cannot be applied to autographs valuable as curiosities; they are not exposed without remedy, to the spoliation of every wrong-doer.

Fourth.—It follows, from the foregoing propositions, that the writer of a letter can bring an action for its possession; and that, unless the receiver can, that they constitute a property to which the law affords no protection.

Fifth.—The plaintiffs succeed to Col. Lear's title, and the Statute of Limitations is no defence, because the statute did not begin to run until the first letters of administration taken out on Tobias Lear's estate, April 18, 1857.

Sixth.—Washington's representatives are not necessary parties, because their rights, if any, are not affected or brought in question in this action—they having no right to reclaim, to possess, or to keep the letters. If they have any right, it is to publish and to prevent publication—questions which cannot arise in this possessory action.

The Court has now rendered its decision, but the opinion in the case is not prepared for publication. It will be given when promulgated. The following is the order made in the case: Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered at Special Term. Order of reference discharged, with costs to abide event.

Stoughton & Harrington, for appellants; Cram & Fowler, for respondents.

The Hasbrouck Mandamus.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Ingraham, and Leonard.

The People ex rel. J. H. Hasbrouck vs. The Board of Supervisors.—This was an appeal from an order granting a *mandamus* compelling the defendants to audit the relator's account against the County for stationery furnished. The case has several times been published.

The Court now affirmed the order appealed from with costs.

Tenancy—Right of Action for Injury to Possession.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Ingraham and Leonard.

Hannah Tobias vs. Anna Eliza Cohn, et al.—This action was stated in the TIMES of the 3d inst., under the above heading, and was brought to recover damages for alleged injuries to real property. The General Term has now affirmed the judgment below.

Surrogate's Court.

Wills admitted to Probate.—The wills of the following parties have been admitted to probate by the Surrogate; Amelia Charlton, David Brown and Frederick Wied.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before a Full Bench, Clerke, P. J.

Burns vs. The Provincial Insurance Company.—Order reversed.

Havemeyer vs. Cunningham.—Judgment for the plaintiff on verdict for amount stated.

Washburn vs. Franklin.—New trial ordered; costs to abide event.

Turner et al. vs. Bank of Fox Lake.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Taylor, Receiver, &c., vs. Willis.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Jones vs. Underwood et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Bennet et al. vs Goff.—New trial ordered; costs to abide event.

Tobias vs. Cohn and Another.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Gilbert vs. Elliott.—Judgment reversed and case sent back to the referee, with costs to abide event.

Barnes et al. vs. Willett, Sheriff, &c.—Order appealed from, affirmed with costs.

Bull vs. Mellis et al.—Order reversed, and an order dismissing the motion made, without costs.

The People, ex. rel. Hasbrouck vs. The Board of Supervisors.—Order appealed from, affirmed with $10 costs.

Ryckman vs. Coleman et al.—Order affirmed with costs, for the reasons mentioned on the opinion at Special Term.

Mirsina et al. vs. Stillman et al.—Order affirmed with costs.

Cozzens vs. Higgins.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Mills vs. Losee et al.—Order affirmed.

The Union Bank vs. Mott.—Order affirmed with costs.

Taylor et al. vs. Cook et al.—The question of costs is reserved until the coming in of the reports, when the plaintiff, if entitled to costs, may move for Special Term therefor.

U. S. Gutta Percha Company vs. Poppenhusen.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Young et al. vs. The New-York and Liverpool United States Steamship Mail Company.—Affirmed with costs.

Cooper vs. Law.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Grant vs. Kissam et al.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Malam vs. Simpson et al.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Porfitt vs. Women et al.—Order reversed, sale vacated and discharged without prejudice to a motion of plaintiff to set aside the undertaking.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

MONCRIEF, J.—*William Laback vs. The Goodhue Fire Insurance Company.*—Case exceptions, &c., settled, and the papers left with the Clerk at Special Term.

Marshall P. Wilder vs. William G. Lane.—The counsel for the defendant proposing a case and exceptions, must furnish a copy of the minutes of trial from the stenographer.

Dr. Russell and the Issue.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It would really seem that Dr. RUSSELL, of the London *Times*, has been in this country studying this war question long enough to have learned, at least, what the war is for. In his letter of the 29th of August, however, he says:

"Amid the contending cries of the multitude, it is now scarcely possible to ascertain how far this is a war against Slavery, or a war for the maintenance of high protective duties."

So the acute correspondent has made up his mind—and he so instructs the people of England—that this war is either a war against Slavery, or a war for high protective duties, or both. Now, assuming that DR. RUSSELL is sincerely in pursuit of information on this question, we state a few facts for the benefit of himself, and that of his readers.

1. This war was inaugurated by the South.

2. When the war was inaugurated there was no National law on our statute books directly or indirectly affecting the subject of Slavery, or protective duties, that was not passed by the general consent of the South, and there was no law or constitutional provision with which the South did not profess to be satisfied.

3. The leaders of the rebellion have for a long course of years been for a dissolution of this Union *per se*, and last year they openly declared that the election of Mr. LINCOLN would be made the *occasion* for the consummation of their long-cherished design—the *means* of "firing the Southern heart, to precipitate the cotton States into a revolution."

4. In all the declarations which have been given to the world in justification of the rebellion, there is not a word of complaint against the Government which is sought to be revolutionized; their alleged grievances being, first, political opinions of a portion of the people, which, not being embodied in the law or acted upon in any respect by the Government, have never injured them; and secondly, the acts of State Governments, against which there is an adequate remedy under the Constitution, if there is any justice in the complaints.

5. There is nothing in any action of the Government in its conduct of the war which indicates that it has any object whatever but simply to extinguish the rebellion. From all this, Dr. RUSSELL ought to be able to understand that on the part of the South this war is waged primarily to build up a Southern Confederacy, and that without any plausible reason for a dissolution of the old American Union; that the National authorities are prosecuting the war simply to maintain and perpetuate the Government in all its constitutional vigor, and that no other question is involved in the war. H.

A Very Hard Case.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The writer would draw your attention to the shameful treatment of a number of innocent men who have not only had the misfortune to be swindled by certain emigrant runners and passenger agents, but also to suffer a long imprisonment as witnesses. Two of these unfortunates have been in the House of Detention for two months, while the scoundrels who defrauded them are out on bail. The wife of one man thus incarcerated is on the verge of insanity, and may possibly end her days in a lunatic asylum.

HUMANITY.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 4, 1861.

[illegible] U. S. 6s, '67	[illegible]	[illegible] Mich. Cen. R.	43
[illegible] U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	[illegible]	[illegible] do	43¼
[illegible] Treas. 6 ₧ c. 1 Year	[illegible]	[illegible] do	43½
[illegible] Virginia St. 6s	[illegible]	70 do	43¾
1,000 do	45¼	250 M. So. & N. I. G. S.	32
2,000 N. Car. State 6s	60	75 Panama Railroad	118½
14,000 Missouri St. 6s	42½	100 do	118
5,000 do s10	42¾	20 do	117½
10,000 do b10	42¾	150 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	66½
20,000 do	42¼	100 do	66¼
[illegible] do s10	42¾	100 do s10	66¾
[illegible] Miss. 6s las. to H. & St. J. R.	46½	100 Clev. & Pitts. R.	11
		200 do	11½
[illegible] N. Y. Cen. 6s	91½	300 do	11¾
[illegible] Mich. C. 8 ₧ c. 1st		500 do	12
[illegible] M. S. F. R. Bs. ex in.	94	322 Gal. & Chic. R.	70
[illegible] Mich. S. S. F. Bs.	77	100 do s30	69¾
[illegible] Ill. C. R. Bs. ex in	87½	30 do	70½
[illegible] L. E. & W. 2d M. Bs.	32	20 Clev. & Tol. R.	30½
[illegible] Manhattan Bank	115	400 do	30¾
[illegible] Mechanics' Bank	93	100 do b30	30¾
[illegible] Am. Ex. Bank	83	1687 do	30¾
[illegible] Cum. Coal Pref'd	4¾	700 do	30⅞
450 Pac. Mail St. Co.	90¾	650 do s10	30¾
100 do	91	350 Chi. & R'k I'd R.	46¾
[illegible] N. Y. Cen. Railroad	74¾	150 do b30	46½
[illegible] Erie Railway	27	500 do	46½
[illegible] do bnw	27	50 do s10	46¾
50 do b5	27	50 do s30	46¾
50 do s30	26¾	650 do	47
50 do b15	27	125 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	[illegible]
25 do s10	27	184 Mil. & P. du Chien R.	[illegible]
[illegible] Hud. River R.	34¼	10 do	[illegible]
[illegible] Harlem Railroad	10½		

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible] Tenn. St. 6s, '90	42	500 N. Y. Central R.	[illegible]
[illegible] Missouri State 6s.	42¾	150 do	[illegible]
20,000 do	43	200 Clev. and Toledo R.	31¼
2,000 Ill. Canal R. Bds.	80½	2900 do	32
12,000 N. C. State 6s	60	100 Erie Railway s30	28
3,000 Va. State 6s	45½	50 do	28
[illegible] do s30	44½	200 do	28¼
[illegible] N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	100¾	100 do b30	28⅜
[illegible] L. E. & W. 2d M. Bs.	32	100 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	14½
13 Bank of Commerce	80	150 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	66¾
[illegible] Manhattan Bank	115	50 Galena & Chi. R.	70½
10 Pac. M. Stm. Co.	91½	600 Chicago & R. I. R.	48
200 do	91¾	100 do b30	48
[illegible] do s30	91¾	150 do	47⅞

FRIDAY, Oct. 4—P. M.

The speculative activity on the Stock Exchange continues to increase. The additional rise in prices is equivalent to 1@1½ ₧ cent., as compared with yesterday, making 1½@2 ₧ cent. since Wednesday, on the Railway Share list, while the Government Stocks and Missouri 6 ₧ cents have gone up ½@1 ₧ cent. The additional advance to-day brought out only a moderate show of sellers on the New-York roads, while on Chicago and Rock Island, and Cleveland and Toledo, of the Western list, the sales were pretty large. An advance of 2 ₧ cent., within a few days, on Cleveland and Pittsburgh, elicited sales to the extent of about 1,000 shares. The rise in Galena to 70½ ₧ cent. was scarcely noticed by holders of the cash stock, who calculate upon a much heavier advance in the course of a week or two, owing in part to a heavy unsettled short account on the Street, maturing within that time, or subject to be called upon for borrowed stock on a day's notice. The demand for Pacific Mail continues at 91½@91¾, while the extreme rise of yesterday in Panama was scarcely maintained. Missouris went up to 43 ₧ cent., as against short sales at 41 ₧ cent. early in the week. The seceded State Stocks, like Virginias and Tennessees, continue weak. Illinois Central Shares and the Shares of both the Michigan roads are strong, but sellers scarce at the advance. The top sales of New-York Central were at 73¾ ₧ cent.; Erie 28⅜; the closing bids were: Central 75½, and Erie 28, late in the afternoon, and the Western Shares in about the same proportion, say about as follows, the general market leaving off:

Central	75¾	Pacific	91¾
Erie	28	Panama	117½
Galena	70½	Missouris	42¾
Toledo	32	Virginias	45½
Rock Island	47½	U. S. 6s, 1881	91¾
Mich. guaranteed	32¼	U. S. 5s, 1874	81¾
Mich. Cen.	43¾	U. S. 6s, 1863	99¾

The bids for the City Bank Shares continue firm, as follows:

Manhattan	115	Pacific	107
Merchants Scrip	80	Bk. of the Republic	86½
Mechanics	93	Bank of North Amer.	83
America	98	Hanover	67
Phenix	85	Metropolitan	85½
Tradesmen's	94	Nassau	81
Butchers & Drovers	103	Corn Exchange	83
National	83½	Continental	65
Seventh Ward	100	St. Nicholas	65
State of New-York	79	Commonwealth	71
Commerce	79½	Importers & Traders	81½
American Exchange	85	Park	90½

The Railway Mortgages are higher on Harlems, Michigan Southerns, Illinois Centrals, Hannibal and St. Joseph and Wabash Valley:

N. Y. Central sixes	91½	Mich. So. 7 ₧ c. seconds	62½
Erie firsts '68	103	M. So. 7 ₧ c. assnt'd bs.	55½
Erie thirds '83	85½	N. Indiana firsts	80
Erie fourths '80	69½	Mich. So. & N. I. S. F.	76
Hudson firsts '69	103	Ill. Cen. 7 ₧ c., '75	87
Hudson sec'ds, S. F., '85	96	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ₧ c.	58
Hudson thirds '75	85	T. H. & A. sec. 8 ₧ c. '70	18¼
Hudson convertibles '67	70	L. C. & M. L. G. Bds.	11
Harlem firsts, '69-73	94	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	81
Mich. Cen. 8 ₧ c. '69-72	86	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	29
Mich. Cen. N. F. 8 ₧ c. '82	83½	L. E. & Wabash firsts	64
Chic, B. & Q. 8 ₧ c.	92	L. E. & Wabash 2ds	31
Mich. So. 7 ₧ c. firsts	81½		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows:

Total receipts	$1,798 110 10
Total Payments	1,427,401 16
Total Balance	11,646,200 32

Included in the receipts were $11,000 for Customs, and $456,000 for Treasury Notes.

The Hudson River Railroad earnings were:

September, 1860	$180,00 14
September, 1861	146,42 39
Decrease	$33,576 75

The Exchange market for the steamer's mail to-morrow closes at our irregular range of quotation for Bankers' bills, and quite as easy for Merchants' bills, as by the last mail—say:

Bankers' on London	107@107¼
Merchants' on England	106@106½

The sales of the former have not been important for this mail, while a good demand for fair bills drawn against Domestic Produce shipments prevailed within the range of quotation. The market for money is without alteration, 6 ₧ cent. at call, and 6@7 ₧ cent. for discounts. The subscriptions to the 7.30 ₧ cent. Treasury Bonds are again large to-day, Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT heading the list with $100,000. The Bank of the Commonwealth has also taken $100,000, this week, for its dealers, additional to its own participation with the Associated Banks, to the extent of $1,000,000 on the guaranties of the 15th of August and 1st of October. Mr. READ, of the firm of READ, DREXEL & Co., and Mr. HOFFMAN, of COLGATE & HOFFMAN, have been appointed additional agents, in this city, to receive subscriptions for the loans, and will immediately open lists at their respective places of business.

As much interest attaches to the recent accident and perilous condition of the steamship *Great Eastern*, we have solicited for publication the following letter from an American passenger on board, addressed to one of our first South-street merchants. We are quite sure that it presents not only a graphic picture of the scene of the disaster, but a true account of the means by which the great ship was taken out of her peril:

CORK, Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1861.

DEAR F——: Here we are all safe and sound after our dreadful time. I cannot attempt to give you an idea of the scenes aboard the ship. I am sure you could hardly believe me. I send you two cuts from the papers, which will give you a general idea of our position, which was truly most critical. I did not consider the gale a furious one, for the ocean was not lashed as it is in such cases, but the ship came to sea *prepared for nothing*. There was not one article whatever outside of her—anchors, chains, stoves, oil-tanks, furniture, tables, chandeliers, looking-glasses, stores, etc., etc.—that were fastened or secured in any way whatever, and having *no ballast*, and only some 200 or 300 tons of cargo, she rolled, even in a moderate sea, most frightfully. I think if she had had up all her yards she would have gone entirely over. In the early part of the gale the ship became unmanageable, and lay in the trough of the sea, the rudder-head twisting off almost at the same moment. The paddles were stopped, and were soon slashed by the sea, and beat to pieces. In the morning there was not a bucket, nor an iron of them left—a clean sweep was made. The baggage was most recklessly left in one large compartment, without being stored, and it went from one side to the other, in a foot of water, which had got in somehow, till everything was chafed and smashed to bits. It remained a heap of confused black rubbish, dresses, silks, clothing linen, jewelry, carpets, etc., all in a ground up condition, totally unrecognizable. There never was such a wreck internally. It beggars all description. In the ladies' saloons and the dining-rooms, tables broken, glasses, mirrors smashed, marble slabs, lamps, skylights from above, every thing [illegible] for 30 hours from side to side, besides all the crockery and silver, till it resounded [illegible] the crashing of a pine forest by [illegible]. Nothing saved us that night but the strength of the hull, which trembled at times most alarmingly. This was Thursday night. Friday the wind abated somewhat, but she rolled the same. The Captain tried, in conjunction with the head engineer, to rig up a steering apparatus, but up to Saturday afternoon had failed in it, when, with much reluctance, Mr. HAMILTON E. TOWLE, an American civil engineer, from Exeter, N. H., was induced by Cousin IRVING to present a plan of his own to the Captain, of which he felt entire confidence, as regards its success. The Captain after a while consented, and Mr. TOWLE, by Sunday, rigged a most ingenious affair, which, aided by smooth weather and the screw, brought us here. Great jealousy existed on the part of the Captain and head engineer, and they tried to rig up another one on deck, to induce the people to believe that TOWLE had failed, and that the ship was brought in the harbor by the invention of the Captain solely. It was a most mean and paltry affair, and he seemed by all his apparent rigging, &c., to be steering the ship by his own invention, while the men at the wheel and any one who looked into it immediately saw that not for a moment did any one of the Captain's plans prove successful, and that the whole credit was due to Mr. TOWLE. However, all the English sided with the Captain, and several hot disputes took place, which, however, ended in a sort of compromise. Capt. SCHULTZ was on board, and he will give you all particulars when he arrives. For my part, I do not know now when I shall come. I feel like waiting for a vessel or commander in whom I can place some confidence, after our most wonderful escape; and I almost believe I shall wait for the October trip of the *Persia*, after all the equinoxtials have blown over, after my dreadful experience. I should feel so much at home with JUDKINS, and so many of our pleasant passengers are going in her also, that I think you would hardly censure me if I remained for her till the latter part of October. I go now to Birmingham, and will decide. We have fortunately lost nothing, for our luggage was all in our staterooms, and were not thrown about the ship. Fifty-two cases of fracture occurred, besides several broken legs, arms, a collar-bone, wrist, &c.

At times there seemed no hope. We were rolling and drifting into the North Atlantic, out of the track of all vessels, and nothing saved us but a calm from Heaven, and Mr. TOWLE's ingenuity.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week			
Entered at the port	$1,630,362	$1,662,619	$547,949
Thrown on market	1,567,887	1,617,622	818,604
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	93,457,957	85,091,916	37,154,603
Thrown on market	93,517,267	85,606,717	36,497,907

The following is the summary for the week:

	Consumption Direct. Pkgs.	Value.	Warehoused. Pkgs.	Value.	Withdrawn. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	835	$243,533	116	$30,804	541	$176,050
Mf. of Cot'n	183	36,725	45	10,289	177	42,978
Mf. of Silk	178	125,908	29	13,554	111	85,992
Mf. of Flax	176	46,375	39	12,215	167	33,338
Miscellan's	83	20,244	17	8,302	20	7,461
Total	1,455	$472,785	246	$75,164	1,016	$345,819
		75,164				472,785
Total entered		$547,949		Total marketed		$818,604

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 4.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 76; Reading Railroad, 17⅞; Morris Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, 8½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37⅞. Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 4, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows: 30 bbls. Ashes, 21,617 bbls. Flour, 505 bbls. and 503 bags Corn Meal, 114,326 bushels Wheat, 98,666 bushels Corn, 633 bushels Rye, 3,227 bushels Oats, 676 bushels Malt, 666 packages Provisions, and 1,043 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand and are steady, at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ₧ 100 ℔s.

BEESWAX—Western Yellow is in demand, at 31½c.32½c., cash, ₧ ℔.

CANDLES—Are sparingly sought after, including Sperm, at 38c. for patent and 28c. for plain, and Adamantine, chiefly at 16½c.@17½c. ₧ ℔.

COFFEE—Has been rather inactive to-day, sales having been confined to 100 bags Java, at 20c.; 150 bags Maracaibo on private terms, and 325 bags Rio, at 15c.@15½c. ₧ ℔., usual terms.

COPPER—Refined Ingot is in request, chiefly at 20¼c.@20½c., cash, ₧ ℔. Other kinds are quiet.

COTTON—Is in some request and is quoted firm, to-day, on a basis of 21½c. for Middling Upland, ₧ ℔. Sales 450 bales.

DRY GOODS—A number of public sales were held to-day, the principal of which attracted a fair representation of buyers, but the bidding was rather spiritless, and prices of all other than really desirable goods ruled low, many lots having been withdrawn altogether.

DYEWOODS—Sales 100 tons St. Domingo Logwood, on terms not ascertained.

FISH—The demand for Dry Cod is limited, while that for Mackerel and Herring is moderate, at essentially unchanged prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good demand, to-day, and prices of desirable lots, especially of low grades, or such as are wanted by export buyers, are a shade firmer. Sales, since our last, 21,000 bbls., part to arrive, including superfine State, at $5 30@$5 40; ordinary to choice extra State, at $5 55@5 80, mainly at $5 60@$5 65; rejected do. do., at $5 15@$5 30; Superfine Western, at $5 25@$5 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 50@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 55@$6 35; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 70@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $580@$5 95 ₧ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 30@$5 40
Extra State	5 55@ 5 80
Superfine Western	5 25@ 5 40
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 50@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 55@ 6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 70@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 80@ 5 95
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 00@ 6 60
Fancy Genesee	5 85@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 70@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in lively demand at buoyant rates; sales 3,600 bbls., at $5 65@$6 05 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 10@$8 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₧ bbl. Canadian Flour is in request, including superfine at $5 30@$5 35; extra at $5 55@$6 75, ₧ bbl.; sales 950 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet, at $2 75@$4 for fine and superfine, ₧ bbl. Corn Meal is in more demand, at $2 75@$2 80 for Jersey; $3 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat, and $3 10@$3 15 for Brandywine, ₧ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUOURS—Prices have been well supported, but the market has been inactive.

FRUIT—Less activity has been discernable in this line, owing in part to the extreme firmness of holders. Layer Raisins, $2 70@$2 75; Bunch do., $2 37½ ₧ box; and Currants, 9½c.@10c. ₧ ℔.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in brisk demand, chiefly for export, and in the absence of adequate supplies afloat here, free purchases of lots to arrive, especially of Milwaukee Club, have been made, at decidedly firmer prices. The sales, since our last, add up 351,000 bushels, including White Canada, at $1 40; White Western, $1 35@$1 48, the latter rate for extra Missouri; Amber Western at $1 36@$1 38; Red Western, inferior to choice, (Winter,) at $1 28@$1 35½; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1 26@$1 28, the latter an extreme rate for very handsome, to arrive; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, $1 19@$1 25½; Racine Spring, at $1 21@$1 24; Chicago Spring, damaged to choice, at $1 16@$1 23; Red State, at $1 28@$1 32; White Kentucky, $138@$1 46—the latter rate delivered; choice Red Southern at $1 39 ₧ bushel. Corn has been in lively demand, and prime lots have been held with more firmness. Sales 223,000 bushels, a considerable part to arrive, at 50c.@55½c. for damaged to choice mixed Western; chiefly at 54½c.@55c. for sound; 56c.@56½c. for Western Yellow; 61c. for do. White, and 54c. for poor White Northern, ₧ bushel. Oats are in fair demand, including Canadian at 31c.@34c.; Western, 34c.@35c., and State at 34½c.@35½c., ₧ bushel. Rye continues in request at 68c.@70c. for Western; 72½c.@75c. for Canada; and 75c.@76c. for Northern, ₧ bushel. Sales 14,200 bushels, part to arrive, at our quotations. Barley is in demand, and is firm; sales 6,0000 bushels, including State at 70c.@72c., and Jersey 65c.@67c. ₧ bushel.

Breadstuff trade of Chicago, week ending Sept. 30, 1861

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	51,898	36,091
Wheat, bushels	999,392	797,068
Corn, bushels	844,638	938,284
Oats, bushels	26,951	32,792
Rye, bushels	11,892	——
Barley, bushels	8,283	375

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jan. 1 to Sept. 30.

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls	1,038,057	389,564	420,227
Wheat, bush	11,688,476	9,115,433	5,058,344
Corn, bush	21,430,849	14,101,415	4,041,902
Oats, bush	1,122,816	1,181,409	870,708
Rye, bush	307,026	193,690	133,895
Barley, bush	364,533	321,205	222,494

The amount of grain, including flour reduced to grain, shipped from Chicago during the month of September just closed, amounts to over *eight millions of* [illegible] bushels. This is the largest quantity of grain ever shipped from Chicago in any [illegible], the excess being about 2,000,000 bush.

The Albany *Statesman* says: "The receipts of Corn, at the head of tide-water, by canal, never amounted to aught worthy of notice until the years 1846 and 1847. From that time they have varied somewhat. The figures stand about thus:

	Bushels.		Bushels.
1844	20,000	1853	3,193,000
1845	22,000	1854	13,000,000
1846	1,586,000	1855	9,600,000
1847	6,300,000	1856	9,900,000
1848	2,900,000	1857	6,000,000
1849	5,121,000	1858	6,700,000
1850	3,228,000	1859	2,500,000
1851	7,915,000	1860	14,000,000
1852	5,411,000	1861	20,000,000

The receipts at tide-water, so far this season, have been distributed as follows:

New-York	10,200,000
Albany	3,300,000
Troy	1,220,000

HAY—North River continues in fair demand, at 45c.@65c. for Inferior to Prime, ₧ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are inquired for, and are steady. We quote: New, at 16c.@24c.; last year's crop, at 12c.@20c. for poor to choice, ₧ ℔. The Cooperstown *Freeman's Journal*, of Oct. 3, says: "The market is quiet in the country. We hear of sales during the past week to the extent of 200 or 300 bales, mostly at 15c., some at 16c. Poor Hops, from present indications, will be almost a drug in the market. The English duty has dropped down to £118,000, according to the last estimate. The German crop is reported large, and the English are buyers in that market."

IRON—The principal business has been transacted in American Pig, which has been freely purchased recently at $18@$18 25 for No. 1, and $16 75@$17 25 for No. 2, cash, ₧ ton.

LATHS—Eastern have been in demand $1 12½@$1 15 ₧ thousand, usual credit.

LIME—Rockland 60c. for Common, and 80c. for Lump, ₧ bbl.

MOLASSES—The market has been quiet, prices, however, have favored sellers. Sales, since our last, 170 hhds., including Porto Rico at 40c.@45c.. the latter an extreme rate; English Island at 37c.; Cuba Muscovado at 30c.@32c., and Clayed Cuba, from second hands, at 26c. ₧ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Common Resin is in much less demand, and buyers are not disposed to pay over $4 25 ₧ 310 ℔s. Holders ask decidedly higher rates. Nothing new in Tar and Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine is quiet at $1 42½ ₧ gallon.

OILS—Are in moderate request at former quotations. Crude Sperm, $1 22@$1 26; Crude Whale, 41c.@45c.; Linseed, 59c.@61c., chiefly within the range, ₧ gallon.

OIL CAKE—Of Western, 100 tons of thin oblong have been reported sold, at $32 ₧ ton, for shipment.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in pretty good demand, at $14 75@$15 for Mess, and $9 75@$10 for Prime, ₧ bbl.; sales, 1,200 bbls. Cut Meats are in limited request, at 5½c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₧ ℔. Lard continues in demand at uniform rates; sales 875 tcs. and bbls. poor to very choice, at 8½c.@9¾c. ₧ ℔. Beef is unchanged. Sales since our last, 180 bbls., at $12 50@$13 50 for extra Mess; $9 75@$11 50 for repacked Mess, ₧ bbl. Beef Hams, at $14@$15 ₧ bbl. Butter is in firm demand, at 7c.@11c. for Western, and 12c.@15c. for State, ₧ ℔. Cheese continues quiet to-day, at 5c.@7½c. ₧ ℔.

RICE—Sales of small lots were reported to-day at $7 25@$7 75 ₧ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Holders are firm, though the market is inactive.

SEEDS—Some 10,000 bags Bombay Linseed have been disposed of on terms not ascertained. Clover is selling in lots at 8c.@8¾c. ₧ ℔.; and Timothy is sought after by shippers at prices within a range of from $2@$2 25 ₧ bush.

SOAP—Small lots of Castile changed hands at 12¼c.@12½c. ₧ ℔.

SUGARS—Have attracted more attention to-day, and sales have been made of 1,700 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 8c.@8⅞c., but including some Porto Rico at 8¾c.@9c., and English Island on private terms, with 241 boxes Havana, part at 8¼c. ₧ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 40,000 ℔s., part at 8¾c.@8⅞c. ₧ ℔.

TEAS—The inquiry is more active for Blacks, but is rather tame for Greens; prices are well sustained.

WHALEBONE—Over 20,000 ℔s., of various kinds, have been disposed of on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 650 bbls. at 21c.@21½c., chiefly at 21¼c. ₧ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been moderate to-day, and rates have declined. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 9d. ₧ bbl. Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11¼d.@11½d. ₧ bush.; Corn 11d.@11½d. ₧ bush.; Pork, 3s. 3d.@3s.6d. ₧ bbl.; Beef, 5s.6d.@6s. ₧ tierce; Lard and Butter, 35s. @37s. 6d.; Cheese, 45s.; Tallow, 30s. ₧ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d. ₧ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13d. ₧ bushel; Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.@45s.; Butter, 45s.@50s.; Tallow, 35s.@40s. ₧ ton. For London—Flour, 4s. ₧ bbl.; Grain, 13½d.@14d. ₧ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d.@ 5s. ₧ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 6d. ₧ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Oil Cake, 42s. 6d.@45s. ₧ ton.; Hops, ½d. ₧ ℔. For Cork, two vessels with Corn, in bulk, at 13d.@14d. ₧ bushel. For Havre—Flour, at 90c.@$1, the latter rates in a foreign vessel, ₧ bbl.; Grain, in bulk and in shippers' bags, at 25c.@26c. ₧ bushel. For Bordeaux—Wheat, in shippers' bags, at 27c. ₧ bushel.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

United Kingdom	Glasgow	Quebec	Sept. 14
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 18
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 21
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 25
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 25
Norwegian	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 26
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 28
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 9
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 16
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 23
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29
FROM AMERICA.			
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 5
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Bohemian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 9
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 12
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 12
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 12
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 12
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 16
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 19
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 23
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 2
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov 16

Departure of Ocean Steamers.

The Mails for Europe by the steamships *Saxonia* and *City of New-York* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

A late mail bag by the *Saxonia* will be open on Pier No. 21 until 11:50 A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

Letters intended to go by the Pony Express should be mailed to Atchison, the present terminus of that line.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

WILL MEET YOU TO-DAY AT 2 o'clock on the northwest corner of 6th-av. and 13th-st. N. M.

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ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

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GOOD FOR SINGERS,

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CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

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A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

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CEPHALIC PILLS
CURE SICK HEADACHE.
CEPHALIC PILLS
CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.
CEPHALIC PILLS
CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children*.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

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HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

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SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

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meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—corner of Clinton-st. and 1st-place, South Brooklyn. The Pastor, Rev. HUGH SMITH CARPENTER, by request, will repeat, on SUNDAY EVENING, a sermon delivered on Fast Day, on the *Relations of Religion to the War*; and in the MORNING, an introductory sermon on the *Relations of the Church to the State*. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812. OF this City and the adjacent counties, are requested to meet TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at the corner of Amity and Wooster sts., at 2½ o'clock P. M., to attend the Amity-st. Church, by invitation of Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS, Pastor. H. RAYMOND, Brigadier-General. ABM. DALY, Colonel.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.—A PUBLIC MEETING OF the Sabbath School connected with the Sixteenth Baptist Church (in 16th-st., near 8th-av.) will be held SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 6, 1861, at 7 o'clock. Addresses may be expected from ALBERT WOODRUFF, Esq., and Rev. F. G. CLARK. Singing by the School. All are invited to attend.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-STREET, near 5th-av., Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector. Services as usual, with the voice at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language at 3½ P. M. In the MORNING the Rector will preach the Ninth Anniversary Sermon. Rev. F. C. EWER will preach in the EVENING. Seats free.

BEHOLD, I WILL SEND YOU ELIJAH the Prophet, before the coming of the great and dreadful day of the Lord.—Mal. iv. 5. Elias, truly, shall first come and restore all things.—Matt. xvii, 11. He will preach TO-MORROW, at 3 P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHing by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, MORNING and EVENING. TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, a discourse on *God's Judgment as to the cost of Slavery—Shall Slavery and the Rebellion be Destroyed or the Nation?*

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. HENRY D. NORTHROP will preach in the Park Tabernacle, on Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., on SUNDAY, Oct. 6, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

Sunday school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS BROUGHT HOME FROM THE CAMP—Will be the subject of the discourse of Rev. MATHEW HALE SMITH, on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT will preach in the MORNING. Services will commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FIRST FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH, 28th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES L. PHILLIPS. Services commence at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Prayer and Conference Meeting at 3 o'clock.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, THIRTY-THIRD-ST.—The Fourth Anniversary Sermon will be preached by the Pastor, Rev. G. A. PELTZ, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ A. M. All who have ever been members of the Church or congregation are especially invited to be present. Also, in the EVENING at 7½.

MOUNT OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH—Corner Broadway and 47th-st. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. C. NORTON, pastor of the 6th-st. Baptist Church, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock the Pastor, Rev. S. REMINGTON, will preach, and administer the ordinances of Baptism and the Lord's Supper.

ARE SOULS TO BE FORCED INTO HEAVEN? Rev. E. G. BROOKS will discuss this question by special request, at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs. on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Services at 3 o'clock. Subject in the morning—*Why Study the Bible?*

THE LAW SUPERSEDED BY THE GOSPEL.—Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD will preach on this subject in the Church of the Restoration, (First Universalist,) corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock, A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject for the evening: *Inconsistency*. Sunday School Missionary Meeting at 2½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others invited.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—Between 8th and 9th avs.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. next SUNDAY by the Pastor. Subject—*Holiness According to Wesley*. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. T. B. SMITH, of Duane-st. Church. Love Feast at 3 P. M.

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST CHURCH, 41ST-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Prof. MATTISON will preach, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. S. W. MESSMORE, of the Wesleyan Conference, in Canada, at 7½ P. M. Seats cheerfully provided for strangers.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-STREET corner Waverley-place.—Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Rector of St. Thomas' Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M.; 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

REV. WM. H. MILBURN WILL DELIVER a Lecture in the John-st. M. E. Church, next TUESDAY EVENING, the 8th inst., at 8 o'clock. Subject: *Aaron Burr*. Admission 25 cents. Tickets to be had of the Sexton and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, SEVENTH-av., near 12th-st.—Seats free. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Pastor; Baptism after the morning sermon; Hand of Fellowship and Communion at 3 P. M.

STATE-STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Preaching by Rev. CHAS. H. EVERETT, of Union Theological Seminary, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. PHILIP GERMOND. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH—REV. W. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW, Morning and Evening, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. All are invited. Seats free. The Sacrament will be administered in connection with the morning service.

REV. A. H. BURLINGHAM—ON SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, in the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will preach anniversary sermons befitting his entrance upon the sixth year of his pastorate.

BETHESDA BAPTIST CHURCH—22D-ST., near 3d-av.—Preaching by Rev. S. J. KNAPP, on SUNDAY, the 6th., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The ordinance of Baptism will be administered after the morning's service.

LAIGHT-STREET CHURCH—(ST. JOHN'S PARK.)—Rev. ISAAC S. KALLOCH will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st.—Rev. B. M. TILLOTSON, of Philadelphia, preaches TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—PERSONS DESIRous of renting pews, will apply to the Sexton, who may be seen in the Church every morning, from 9 to 10 o'clock, or at his residence, No. 276 6th-av., after 2 P. M.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL SPEAK AT Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, SUNDAY, Oct. 6, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Present War; a Glance at its Moral and Physical Aspect.*

REV. HUBBARD WINSLOW, D. D., WILL preach SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, Oct. 6, at the Northwest Presbyterian Church, on 50th-st., near 8th-av.

REV. DR. PRENTISS WILL PREACH ON SUNDAY in Dodworth's New Hall, corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Entrance on Broadway and 5th-av.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT Square, will be open for public worship TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

DRY GOODS.

E. R. MUDGE & CO.,

NOS. 35 AND 37 PARK-PLACE,

AGENTS FOR

WASHINGTON MILLS,
CHICOPEE MANUFACTURING CO.,
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OFFER FOR SALE,

BAY STATE SHAWLS,

IN ALL OUR REGULAR QUALITIES AND PRICES, WITH NEW DESIGNS AND COLORINGS.

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

A LIMITED QUANTITY, SUPERIOR QUALITY.

BEAVERS,

6-4 Black and Mixed, all Wool and Union.

TRICOTS,

3-4 and 6-4 Black and Mixed, in Fine and Medium Grades.

UNION CLOTHS,

Black and Mixed.

SEAL SKINS,

6-4 Black and Brown.

FANCY CASSIMERES,

Fine and Medium Qualities.

MIXED DOESKINS,

6-4 Ladies' Cloth, all Wool.

COTTON GOODS,

4-4 Brown SHEETINGS, heavy and light.
10-4, 11-4, 12-4 Brown and Black SHEETINGS.
Brown, Bleached and Colored CANTON FLANNELS.
Brown and Bleached SHIRTINGS.
27, 29 and 30-inch Brown DRILLS.
With a complete assortment of the well-known
VICTORY MILLS
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CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

E. S. MILLS & CO.,

OFFER TO CASH BUYERS GREAT BARGAINS IN CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,

At Nos. 342 and 344 BROADWAY.

DRY GOODS.—A BANKRUPT STOCK SELLING at a sacrifice, to close the estate, at No. 37 Chambers-st. Silks, Merinoes, Hosiery, Shawls, Laces, Dress Goods, Buck Gloves, Woolen Knit Goods, &c. Merchants are invited to call.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES LOAN.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.

OFFICE OF KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Sept. [illegible], 1861.

Pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, a book has this day been opened at the above office for subscriptions under my superintendence for Treasury Notes to be issued in sums of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand or five thousand dollars each, payable Aug. 19, 1864, and bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, such interest payable semi-annually, and represented by coupons, which may be detached and presented for payment separately from the Notes.

The above rate of interest pays two cents each day on every hundred dollars, and parties taking the Notes must pay accrued interest from the date of the Notes, Aug. 19, to the date of their subscription.

MORRIS KETCHUM.

No. 40 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Sept. [illegible], 1861.

To facilitate the objects for which the above Agency has been established, we will receive from subscribers certified checks upon the Banks of this City and current bank notes, ourselves furnishing coin to the required amount.

We will also, if desired, send the certificates of deposit to Washington, obtain the Treasury Notes, and forward them to any given address. No charge will be made for the above services. KETCHUM, SON & CO.

Having been supplied by the Secretary of the Treasury, I am now prepared to furnish Treasury Notes bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable to order, as required; and of the various denominations, immediately upon deposit therefor, in good and current funds.

MORRIS KETCHUM.

E. A. VANDERHOOF

BANKER AND BROKER,

No. 54 WALL-STREET,

Opposite Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

United States Treasury Notes bought and sold.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold exclusively on commission.
Uncurrent money bought at the lowest rates.
Collections throughout the United States and Canadas attended to with promptness.
Cash advances on Securities having current value.

PATRIOTIC LOAN.

THE NEW 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES Are ready, and may be had for City funds at either of our Offices.

TAYLOR BROTHERS,

No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.
No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray-st.

We deal in all of the other GOVERNMENT AND STATE STOCKS, BANK AND RAILWAY SHARES.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on larger amounts. *Deposits made before Oct. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.* THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 19½ MONTHS, $501,228 33.

G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st. Chartered 1854.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all deposits, from one dollar to one thousand dollars. DEPOSITS WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM SQUARE.

OPEN DAILY.

Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED,
Deposits made before Oct. 20 draw interest as from 1st.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH B. COOPER, Secretary.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,

STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,

No. 53 Exchange-place.

Buy and sell for cash, or on time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

OFFICE OF EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NO. 71 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1861.

A semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. has this day been declared, PAYABLE ON DEMAND. BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, on SATURDAY, Sept. 21, 1861.

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and Discounts		$440,471 64
2. Overdrafts		1,423 26
3. Due from Banks		21,409 44
4. Due from the Directors of Bank	$61,451 79	
6. Real Estate		30,209 00
7. Specie		99,156 05
8. Cash Items, viz: Bills and Checks on other Banks		35,102 52
9. Stocks—United States and New-York State, $62,250; Treasury Notes, $126,990		189,240 00
13. Loss and Expense Account		2,065 17
Total		$818,868 08

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital		$600,000 00
2. Circulation Registered	$59,150	
Less Notes on hand	10,674	48,476 00
3. Profits		34,875 01
6. Due to Banks		11,867 65
7. Due Depositors, on demand		423,241 22
Unpaid Dividends		408 80
Total		$818,868 08

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—EDWARD WILLIS, President, and SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier of the Grocers' Bank, a banking association located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 21st day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

EDWARD WILLIS, President.
SAM. B. WHITE, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 4th day of October, 1861. B. E. WATSON, Notary Public.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE OF 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1 draw interest from that date.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBELT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Sept. 25, 1861.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company Oct. 1, 1861, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after the 8th proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 8th of October. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office on Monday, Oct. 7 next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. FRANK W. LEWIS, Secretary.

GROCERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 24, 1861.—The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, 7th of October next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board. S. B. WHITE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE CO.—No. 33 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 2, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand. J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

$60.000 AT 6 PER CENT. FOR A TERM of years to loan on bond and mortgage on Broadway property. Principals, with a written description, will apply to GEORGE HUSSEY, No. 50 William-st., basement. Also, $4,000 and $5,000 at 7 per cent.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 30, 1861.—The annual election for fourteen Directors of this Bank, will be held at their Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 8th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. R. BUCK, Cashier.

NATIONAL 7 3-10 PER CENT. LOAN—For sale in sums to suit, and now ready for delivery, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, 41 Wall-st., N. Y.

TREASURY NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD, by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—HARDY'S CHEAP LITTLE STORE, No. 529 Greenwich-st., established 15 years; a stock of Hosiery, Embroideries, Shirts, Drawers, and Fancy Goods. House and store to let, with fixtures. Will be sold on fair and reasonable terms, as the owner is going out of the business. Apply at the store. ALEX. HARDY.

TO GROCERS.—STOCK, FIXTURES, &C., OF [illegible] corner [illegible]-st. and 6th-av., for sale cheap; only a few hundred dollars in cash required; will be sold at a great bargain, if applied for immediately; also horse, wagon and harness. Apply to J. W. GILLIES, Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A STAND IN WEST WASHINGton Market; will be sold cheap for cash, if applied for soon, as the owner is about going into other business. Apply to COFFIN & KENWORTHY, hardware-store, corner of West and Duane-sts., N. Y.

CLOTHING.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING WANTED.—LADIES and gentlemen can obtain a fair price by calling or addressing a note to LEVENSTYN, No. 303 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Ladies attended by Mrs. L.

STAMMERING.—THE CAUSE REMOVED BY a recent discovery which has been tested by the most inveterate stammerers, and cures effected thereby. Post-office address, Box No. 2,815, New-York; L. BOYD & CO., office with Chas. B. Norton, No. 594 Broadway.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 5, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday Edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $2 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his Compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Afternoon and Evening—M. HERRMANN'S SOIREES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE NEW PRESIDENT.

WINTER GARDEN—CINDERELLA.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Afternoon and Evening—THE SEVEN SONS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

PALACE GARDEN—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

INSTITUTE OF ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &c.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A battle took place in Western Virginia on Thursday, between a portion of Gen. REYNOLDS' Brigade and the rebels under LEE. The National troops, numbering 5,000, left Cheat Mountain, to make a reconnoissance in front of the enemy's position on Greenbrier River, twelve miles distant. The objects of the expedition were fully accomplished, and the enemy during the operations was severely punished.

Everything is reported quiet in the vicinity of Washington and down the Potomac. The rebel pickets made their appearance yesterday afternoon in the vicinity of Fall's Church, but made no hostile demonstrations. Munson's Hill is now strongly fortified, the Thirty-seventh New-York Regiment having been engaged in throwing up intrenchments. It is believed to be in a condition to prevent its again falling into the hands of the rebels.

The report of the removal of Gen. FREMONT from his command in Missouri is stated to have created considerable excitement in St. Louis. A recruiting rendezvous of an Irish regiment was closed on the reception of the news; a meeting for the formation of a Home Guard adjourned without action, and a mass meeting was called for to-day for an expression of opinion. The excitement, however, was calmed on the reception of a dispatch from Secretary SEWARD, stating that Gen. FREMONT had not been ordered to Washington, nor from the field, and that no Court-martial had been ordered for his trial. We learn from Washington, however, that charges have been preferred against him by Col. BLAIR, though they have not reached the War Department. According to the Army regulations, charges are required to be transmitted through the superior officer, who in this case is Gen. FREMONT himself, and it is intimated that the General still has the charges in his pocket—though the nature of them is known from a duplicate copy. Meantime, Gen. WOOL, accompanied by two members of his Staff, has reached Washington, and is expected to proceed West under specific instructions.

The report which we had yesterday morning, that PRICE, with the main body of his rebel Army, had evacuated Lexington, is apparently confirmed by dispatches which we publish this morning. Intelligence has reached Jefferson City that the whole rebel force left Lexington on Monday, and the place is now believed to be occupied by the National forces under Gen. STURGIS, who is stated to have made his appearance on the opposite side of the Missouri River just in time to shell the rear guard of the retiring Army. This intelligence was brought to Jefferson City by Maj. BAKER, of the Home Guard, who had made his escape from the rebels, and who is under the impression that PRICE, when he left Lexington, did so for the purpose of attacking SIEGEL at Georgetown, but was deterred by information that the force under SIEGEL was much too large for him. Maj. BAKER confirms the report that PRICE'S command numbers fully forty thousand men, but thinks that of these only about twenty-five thousand are effective. The National Army under Gen. FREMONT numbers some thirty thousand men, the flower of the Western troops, about ten thousand of whom are at Jefferson City, and the rest at Booneville, Glasgow, Georgetown, Lamine Bridge and Sedalia. When PRICE was heard from last, he was moving towards Independence, under the supposition that Gen. SIEGEL was in pursuit of him.

The news from Kentucky is principally in reference to the movements of the rebel forces. Intelligence from Bowling Green states that BUCKNER had gone with a portion of his men through Hopkinsville, Greenville and other places, seizing arms wherever he could find them. It was reported that he intended soon to attack Spotsville. A body of rebel troops took possession of Hopkinsville on Monday last—a small body of National troops stationed there falling back to Henderson. The rebel troops at Bowling Green, it is stated, believe that their numbers can be reinforced by thirty thousand at a day's notice.

All is reported quiet along the Upper Potomac, the enemy not having shown themselves since their camp opposite the mouth of Muddy Branch was broken up on the 1st inst. The recent movement of the rebels towards Leesburgh or Point of Rocks is not regarded by Gen. BANKS as requiring any new disposition of his forces.

Private information has recently been received from the rebel army which renders it probable that their strongest position is about a mile and a quarter in the rear of Manassas Junction, where the entire available reserves of the South are being collected. This information comes from a person who has recently, in the interest of the Government, visited all the principal points from Richmond to Leesburgh. He fully confirms previous reports of the dissatisfaction and demoralization which exist in the rebel army, increased to a great extent by the recent National victory at Hatteras, and by the ill success of FLOYD, WISE and LEE in Western Virginia.

A sufficient evidence of the bad condition of the rebel Army may be found in an item published in the Richmond papers stating that *over twelve thousand* soldiers are in hospital there.

It has already been announced, on the authority of the Richmond papers, that GUSTAVUS W. SMITH, formerly Superintendent of Streets in this City, had been appointed a General in the rebel Army. We now find a confirmation of this report in the Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 20th ult. It appears that he has been appointed a Major-General, to command the Army heretofore led by Gen. JOHNSTON, who assumes general command of both that and the column commanded by BEAUREGARD. SMITH is a graduate of West Point, and was in the same class with Gen. MCCLELLAN. Col. VAN DORN, of Texas, has also been appointed a Major-General in the rebel service.

Secretary SEWARD has written a letter to Gov. WASHBURNE, of Maine, in which he states that application has been made for the release of ROBERT ELLIOTT, now a prisoner in Fort Lafayette, who was arrested some time ago in Maine for organizing a force to oppose the authority of the National Government. He declares that no clemency can be shown in his case, and compliments Gov. WASHBURNE for his efficient service in ferreting out the treason.

The privateer *Sumter* at last accounts was still successful in eluding her pursuers. By the arrival of the *Northern Light* we learn that the gunboat *Keystone State* put into Aspinwall on the 25th of September last, from Surinam, where she had been prosecuting her search for the swift-heeled pirate. She expected to remain at Aspinwall five or six days to take in coal and otherwise refit. She reported that the gunboat *Iroquois* was at St. Thomas on the 8th, the war-steamer *Richmond* at Kingston on the 3d, and the *Powhatan* left Surinam on the 12th—the *Sumter* having been there on the 1st inst., as before reported. By another arrival at this port, we learn that the *Powhatan* was in pursuit of the pirate down the coast of Brazil. When she was at Surinam, the *Sumter's* crew had been reduced by desertions and other causes to sixty men, many of whom were much dissatisfied, and would probably leave her on the first opportunity.

The *Northern Light* arrived at this port yesterday, from Aspinwall on the 26th ult. By her we have later intelligence from the Isthmus and Central and South America. The *Northern Light* brings the mails, passengers and treasure—nearly a million—from California. The news from there is, of course, anticipated.

The advices from New-Granada are confined principally to an exposition of the manner in which the convention, made at Aspinwall, between Señor MURILLO, for the Mosquera Government, and the Governor of Panama, had been received. The announcement, it appears, caused considerable agitation at Panama, and the matter had been referred to a Committee of the State Assembly, with instructions to report to that body, but no report had been made at the time the steamer left Aspinwall. Meantime, the opponents of MOSQUERA had been very busy in endeavoring to thwart the objects of the Convention. It was thought, however, that action would be delayed by the Assembly Committee until the arrival of further intelligence from Bogota. Judge BURTON, of Kentucky, the new American Minister Resident at Bogota, had left Aspinwall for the scene of his duties, and Mr. MCKEE, our Consul at Panama, had also arrived.

The advices from South America are—from Valparaiso and Santiago to the 2d, from Bolivia and Ecuador to the 8th, and from Lima and Callao to the 14th of September. The two latter places were much agitated by an arbitrary act of President CASTILLA forcibly expelling Ex-President ECHENIQUE from Peru, who, with RIVAS and others, had been charged with fomenting a conspiracy against the Government. They were tried on this allegation and acquitted, and an appeal to a higher Court resulted in their favor. Not satisfied with this, CASTILLA ordered the expulsion of the parties referred to, and failing to get naval officers to fulfill his commands, went to Callao himself to see to the matter. RIVAS, ELESPURU and LARRANAGA were placed on one vessel, and ECHENIQUE on another. When fairly at sea they were transferred to ships bound to parts unknown, and it seemed to be taken for granted that their return before the Presidential election, soon to transpire, was impossible. The high-handed act created intense indignation. Business in Valparaiso continued extremely dull, and in exports there was a complete stagnation. War preparations still continued in the Argentine Confederation. Buenos Ayres had 20,000 men already in the field, and was expected to invade Santa Fé within six weeks. The advices from Central America are of no importance.

The Charter Convention met yesterday, but no reports were received from any of the Standing Committees—nearly the whole time of the session was consumed in an unimportant debate concerning the publication of their proceedings, and an adjournment was had for one week.

At General Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, the judgment entered upon the referee's report in the case of EYRE *vs.* HIGBEE, respecting the title to letters written by Gen. WASHINGTON to Col. LEAR, has been reversed and a new trial ordered at General Term. It will be remembered that JAMES T. BRADY was the referee in the case, and that he found the plaintiffs to be the personal representatives of Col. LEAR, to whom the letters were addressed, while the defendants, who had possession of the letters, documents, &c., were strangers—the wife of the defendant, Mrs. HIGBEE, being a relative of WASHINGTON through Mrs. LEAR. Upon this state of facts Mr. BRADY held the plaintiffs as personal representatives of Col. LEAR, to be entitled to possession of the letters, as against the defendants, who were regarded as strangers. The same Court, in the *mandamus* case of Hasbrouck *vs.* The Board of Supervisors, several times reported in this paper, affirmed the judgment granting the *mandamus*.

There was another strong market for Stocks yesterday, prices advancing 1@1½ ₱ cent. on the Railway Shares, and ruling firm for Government Securities and Missouri State Stock. New-York Central closed 75½ ₱ cent., Erie 28. Exchange left off 107@107½ on London, for Bankers' bills, and 105@106½ for Merchants'.

Holders of Flour were claiming higher prices yesterday, and a fair business was reported at somewhat firmer rates. A lively export demand prevailed for Wheat, and heavy sales were made, including very many lots to arrive, at advanced figures. Corn was brisk and buoyant. Sugars attracted more attention. Hides, Leather, Hog products were pretty freely purchased. Cotton was quiet, as were also Coffee, Candles, Dyewoods, Foreign Liquors, Fruit, Lead, Lime, Molasses, Naval Stores, Rice, Salt and Soap. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Refined Ingot Copper, Mackerel, Herring, Hay, Hops, Laths, Oils, Seeds, Tallow, Tin and Whisky. Black Teas and the various kinds of Whalebone were more sought after. Tobacco was in demand. Wool was in active request at rising prices. The freight market was rather tame.

A FINAL TEST OF NORTHERN UNANIMITY.—Ex-President BUCHANAN is resolute not to be forgotten in the popular manifestations of patriotism. Addressing a letter to a Union meeting in Chester County, Penn., he says:

"This is the moment for action—for prompt, energetic and united action—and not for the discussion of peace propositions. These, we must know, would be rejected by the States that have seceded, unless we should offer to recognize their independence, which is entirely out of the question."

It would be querulous to breathe above a whisper that the moment when "prompt, energetic, united action," could have saved the country from these present calamities, lay last Winter in the hand of Mr. BUCHANAN, and he threw it away, Let the past rather gather its misdeeds to itself; and in citing the words of the Ex-President,—words, we fancy, not without an undertone of regret—it will be enough to note them as the most emphatic indication the rebels can possibly receive of the transformation their treason has effected in Northern sentiment. Six months have barely passed since Mr. BUCHANAN sent to Congress that desperate message in which he argued the non-existence of power in the National Government to coerce retiring States. He based his own inaction upon this deficiency of constitutional warrant. That powers he then declined to arrogate to himself he now freely ascribes to an administration so diverse from his own in politics; that he exhorts the people to sustain the Administration in the vindication of an authority which he so lately thought the National Government could not justly exercise, is perhaps an extreme, but is certainly an unquestionable measure of the change which has taken place among the public men, who throughout last Winter's political discussions, scouted the idea of coercion. The rebel leaders can hardly blind themselves to the fact, that of all the Northern statesmen, who for two generations gave them the control of the National Administration, not one can now be found elsewhere than in the ranks of their implacable enemies.

The Rebel Movement upon Kentucky.

Not one of the cotton States is self-sustaining in the matter of food. When the ordinary sources of supply are interrupted, prices, as a matter of course, advance. Bacon, the staple article of food for nine-tenths of their people, is now selling in all their leading towns at 600 per cent. advance over the average peace prices, or at thirty cents per pound instead of five. The supply from Kentucky, Missouri and the Free States of the West being cut off, starvation prices are already reached. Prices of many other necessaries have advanced, probably in similar ratio. Flour is at 100 per cent. advance. Such a state of things, which is quite bad enough for the permanent or local population, and renders the concentration and maintenance in one position of large bodies of troops impossible, is the real cause for the recent invasion of Kentucky by the rebels; those of a strategical character—to oppose the march of our troops southward—being a mere blind. The rebels knew very well in the outset that they could never sustain a war in the cotton States; hence the involving of the border or food-producing States was absolutely necessary to success. In none other could they feed their Armies, while if these could be held, they would constitute a barrier against Northern invasion. They were successful in Virginia, and consequently concentrated the great body of their troops there. This State must now be pretty well exhausted, so much so as to afford very poor Winter quarters for a large army. They encouraged their soldiery to believe that these quarters would be in the Northern cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and even New-York. Such expectations are now thoroughly dispelled. The Potomac marks the most northerly boundary of their power. An irresistible necessity, therefore, forces them into Kentucky. This must take the place of the rich cities that were to afford them good quarters and abundant spoil. Missouri has been occupied for a similar reason; but Missouri does not compare with Kentucky in the extent of its resources. The latter State is one of the richest in the Union in food, particularly in the abundance and excellent qualities of its beef. It has a genial climate, is easily accessible from the other States, and could not be better adapted to the necessities of the rebels. Its vast material wealth is most attractive to them, as in their estimation they have only to reach out their hands to make it their own. From necessity as well as principle, they have adopted as their motto, "Base is the slave who pays!"

This statement solves the whole matter of the invasion of Kentucky. It is a necessity of food, not of strategy, however important its possession may be in this light. It will undoubtedly turn out that Virginia is the real base of operations here. In two months the rebels calculate that the present campaign will be over. Henceforward they will in Virginia confine themselves to a purely defensive policy,—the holding of their intrenchments at Manassas; or what is more probable, they will retreat upon, and fortify and hold Richmond, either of which they may believe themselves able of doing, with a force so small that it can be maintained in that State. The great body of their troops can thus be thrown into Kentucky, where they can be well fed and at the same time be in position to oppose the movements of our column down the Mississippi.

Such is undoubtedly the rebel programme for Kentucky, and we may expect that its execution will be attempted by what they believe to be a competent force. Missouri is to be repeated on a still larger scale. A dispatch now lying upon our table tells us that the rebels intend to winter in Louisville, Lexington, and other large towns of the State, with the hope of seizing the towns lying upon the other bank of the Ohio. They can subsist only upon plunder. The prayer of Kentucky has been to be let alone. She wanted to repose on her own dignity, an indifferent spectator of the mighty conflict that was raging. Her prayer was, in effect, granted. The National Government did little, except to distribute a few arms among isolated companies of Home Guards. The State did nothing; and now, upon being invaded, is wholly unprepared. The least penalty she can expect to suffer is to see her beautiful territory devastated by fire and sword, before the invaders can be driven from her soil.

Gen. Fremont.

We have no words to waste on the *Herald's* fabrication about FREMONT'S removal. The public takes it as a matter of course. Even the habitual readers of that paper have no more disposition than they have right to complain of this little experiment on their credulity. They have become so accustomed to these performances that they rather like them, and pronounce the *Herald* dull on those rare occasions when it tells the truth. When, after the repulse at Big Bethel, the *Herald* announced that Gen. BUTLER had proceeded in person to the place, conquered it at sight, and taken a thousand prisoners, its readers did not believe it—but they had an agreeable "sensation" for nearly a whole day,—and this was precisely what they had bargained for. The *Herald* was the first to announce the death of JEFF. DAVIS,—and nine of its readers out of ten were inclined to give it a service of plate for a lie at once so grateful and so well timed. The truth is the *Herald* lives and has its being by thus titillating the public curiosity,—by inventing news to suit the public taste; and the prosperity of which, it boasts, shows the shrewdness of its calculation. Its theory is that people take a newspaper, not for instruction, but for the gratification of an appetite;—and that the more it can stimulate their curiosity and excite their wonder, by whatever means, the more sure it is of readers. If it tells a falsehood one day, it relies on its being forgotten the next—while it meanwhile enjoys the luxury and profit of a day's notoriety.

We have official authority now for a flat denial of the *Herald's* assertion concerning FREMONT. He has not been superseded in his command, nor has he been ordered before a Court-Martial. We are very glad of it. Severely as we have felt bound to censure some of his action, we have no desire for his removal. We trust he will yet redeem his errors, and show in the field all the energy and vigor which, in common with the whole country, we have believed him to possess. The emergency, moreover, is too critical,—the crisis of Missouri is too closely upon him, to render his removal, at the present moment, judicious or safe. Our dispatches from St. Louis report the effect of the *Herald's* statement, in checking enlistments and almost paralyzing the military movement in that quarter. Whether the fabrication was intended to have this effect or not, is of no consequence. But no one can doubt that FREMONT'S removal now would be very likely to prove disastrous to the expedition which he is leading against the rebels, on the success of which the safety of the State depends. In the words of President LINCOLN, "it is no time to swap horses while you are swimming a river." If Gen. WOOL is to be sent to the West, we presume it is to take charge of affairs at St. Louis during Gen. FREMONT'S absence.

Matters in Missouri.

The news from Missouri to-day is of a stirring character. Gen. PRICE is reported to have evacuated Lexington and to have moved, one report says toward Georgetown, another says toward Kansas City; and that Gen. STURGIS had shelled the rear of his retreating columns. We have doubts whether either one of the former reports is true—the last one we are very sure is not. Gen. PRICE may have thrown a heavy force towards Georgetown, and another towards Kansas City. Indeed, his pickets have been encountered within a few miles of Georgetown, feeling their way cautiously toward the Union lines. It is these movements, made no doubt in large force, that have given rise to the belief that Lexington has been evacuated. That Gen. STURGIS had shelled Lexington is palpably impossible. "Our own Correspondent," whose interesting letter we published on the 2d inst., accompanied Gen. STURGIS on his ineffectual march to MULLIGAN'S relief, and he testifies to the fact that Gen. STURGIS had not in his charge "a single piece of artillery." Besides, the day after, Gen. STURGIS reached Kansas City. Escaping from before Lexington, he took a boat to St. Joseph. On his return it was published "to Jefferson City." STURGIS is not approaching Lexington, nor could he shell it if he were actually there.

Gen. PRICE, we think, intends to make a stand at Lexington. He commands the river at that point, and has possession of both banks, and of boats to cross in. If driven out of his intrenchments, which would be very difficult, seeing he has a force quite as large as his assailants, he might inflict terrible damage first, and then escape to the north side of the river, and march upon St. Joseph, replenishing his army on the way from the abundant secession material in the Platte Purchase. A very strong reason for believing that PRICE intends to hold Lexington is the fact, not to be forgotten, that, so soon as he possessed himself of the city, he reorganized his forces, dismounted his hosts of cavalry, and put his army on an infantry basis. This movement was considered at the time as indicating PRICE'S purpose to cease his journeyings, and to fight there for permanence of possession. And yet PRICE knew as much then as he knows now of Gen. FREMONT'S strength, position and means to attack him.

Too much caution cannot be exercised in receiving stories that are brought from the enemy's camp, particularly in Missouri. There the rebels and the loyalists are mixed promiscuously. Traitors go and come between camps in safety. Many a wolf in sheep's clothing is prowling around, ready to deceive the Union armies by false stories of advances or retreats, the object being to lure our men into danger. It will be a hazardous undertaking, and sorely rued by any command that shall move upon Lexington, expecting to find it an evacuated post. Such, at least, is our conviction, after having carefully studied the recent movements of the rebels in Missouri.

The other news from St. Louis, in regard to the excitement among the people, and threatened mutiny of troops on account of the report of Gen. FREMONT'S removal, we very much regret to hear. It is known that St. Louis is under martial law, and *all those dispatches come under military supervision before they leave St. Louis.* It is in the highest degree injurious to discipline, and insubordinate, for the military censors at St. Louis to try to inflame, as the dispatches in question are certainly calculated to do, the public feeling of the country against any measure which the Government has a right to adopt, and may possibly, in justice to public interests, be called on to adopt.

The only safety of armies and governments is found in unhesitating subordination to constituted authorities. And if our Army is to be officered and directed by popular clamor, the nation is at once a mob and wholly incompetent to continue an organized existence.

It is a most happy circumstance that Gen WOOL has, at this time, been ordered to the Western Department. His presence, where so much confusion and insubordination have appeared to reign, will restore the confidence of all classes of people. Those who have distrusted Gen. FREMONT'S capacity for his position will be satisfied if Gen. WOOL, with his known integrity and skill, shall indorse his disposition of affairs. And Gen. FREMONT'S friends could not claim a prouder triumph, than the approbation of so proved and experienced a soldier. We shall look for a better State of feeling soon in regard to Missouri.

Blankets for the Army.

Because Quartermaster-Gen. MEIGS, whose resources and expedients seem as infinite as his industry, confesses weakness upon the single point of warm covering for sleeping soldiers, and begs contributions of blankets which the market cannot supply, we are not to infer that our Army is necessarily to winter in the northern tier of the rebel States. There is a very common misunderstanding at the North about the Southern Winter. The rebel States are mainly within the tropics; and a tropical climate is assumed to be one of perpetual Summer, where magnolias bloom the year round; fruits are always awaiting the gatherer, and fields, not white with cotton or yellow with corn, are green with luxuriant grass. The popular idea is, in short, that King Frost, upon no provocation, and at no time, invades the territories of King Cotton. It is unnecessary to tell the traveler how far are such impressions from the truth. The Southern Winter, though shorter, and rarely as rigorous as that of the Middle States, nevertheless has its periods of severe cold, when ice may be found upon the streams and ponds, and snow on the ground. With the exception of Florida, none of the States is exempt from these frosty conditions. The inhabitants, of course, accustomed, five-sixths of the year, to a genial or torrid temperature, suffer from such visitations of cold much more sensitively than the Northerner, but the latter can expect neither comfort nor health in the absence of the same precautions which are demanded by the Winters of Pennsylvania.

These corrections of a prevalent misconception are important, not so much in view of a general advance of our forces overland, as of the expeditions preparing to operate against the Southern coast. It will be prudent for all who participate in these, to furnish themselves in advance with such wrappings and safeguards against a variable temperature, as the Government announces its inability to supply. It would be well, indeed, if the Quartermasters should make some pecuniary allowance to such soldiers as bring their own blankets, for the tendency of the measure would be not only to draw from the superabundant stores of the families of volunteers, but to stimulate charitable contributions of articles of warm clothing from those who are in the practice of contributing to the wants of organizing regiments. In the meantime, in view of the defect complained of by Gen. MEIGS, and the number of troops now mustering in this City for service, may it not be advisable to revive those charitable organizations among the ladies, which through the summer have supplied the Army hospitals so thoroughly? It can scarcely be questioned that a systematized effort of solicitation would draw out from the households of our patriotic people all the blankets required for as many soldiers as we are sending away. Who will inaugurate the effort?

Hints for English Sympathizers.

It seems very difficult to please the English Press with our public affairs. One portion horrifies its readers with pictures of the anarchy already begun in our once orderly cities; socialistic ruffians meeting to denounce property as robbery, and soon to demand "bread or blood" of the Government; mobs violating all private safeguards, plundering the houses of obnoxious citizens, and breaking up the types of papers which dared to speak their mind; the lowest classes ruling the upper, and mob law everywhere triumphant and despotic. No doubt cold thrills of horror seized upon the comfortable English country gentleman as he perused these frightful accounts over his morning tea, and he blessed his fortune which had saved him from the rule of the mob.

Another portion of the Press, perhaps equally respectable, has drawn a picture of another side of our affairs which is fully as terrible. Here, we are no longer a mob with no Government, except the will of the individual. No, we have become a "military despotism," an absolute Government, where all power is in the hands of one, or of two or three. The rights of the citizen are trampled upon, the ancient safeguard of the *habeas corpus* disregarded by the uncontrolled authority at the head of the State; the Press is fettered, spies are employed, passports demanded, and the *suspects* are shut up in the American bastile, without law or trial. The whole people are seen to afford the unique spectacle of voluntarily humbling themselves beneath the iron rule of a military despotism. Great is the lamentation uttered by the semi-liberal journals over this melancholy spectacle of a free people casting away all its liberties, and deliberately converting itself into the subject and tool of absolute power. If we were not aware of the extraordinary unselfishness and humanity of the English mind, we should be deeply moved at this touching sympathy by one nation in the melancholy sacrifice by another of their dearest rights and privileges. The tone of sorrow and righteous indignation over this new calamity to civilization is truly edifying—the more so that of course a few instructive applications are made of this social disaster to the damage of the Reform Party in England, and in defence of the Aristocracy.

Now we submit respectfully—not to the writers in the aforesaid journals—but to their horrified readers, that but one of these two pictures can be true. No people can be governed both by a mob and by a despotism. Either the lower classes are loyal to authority, and all transgressors are kept down, and individual life and liberty are safe under law, and Government is supreme,—or the mob is supreme. If we are under military rule, we are not at the same time under "German socialists." If the mob commands, martial law or Washington despotism cannot be uppermost. There must be an exaggeration somewhere. The truth is, the statements of Mr. RUSSELL about German socialists have been laughed at from one end of the land to the other. There never was a time in which the mob had so little power, notwithstanding a few popular excesses, which have been grossly exaggerated. There never was a time in our history in which the wealthy and the intelligent so completely controlled the affairs of the Republic. The rich are sacrificing their wealth and offering their abilities and their persons in the service of the country, and the poor are exposing their lives. All classes work together in the order of their abilities without jealousy or envy. So much for the "mob spirit" complained of by the English Press.

As to the other charges, we admit their external truth, and we are glad to admit them. We have acted as a practical people should act, and have done what was the best, under the circumstances. Liberties of the individual are all very well, generally, but even they may have to be sacrificed for the safety of the whole. The Government has not acted even as despotically as the people desired. The truth is, "Government" with us is ordinarily only the embodied will of the people: it is peculiarly so now. It is despotic at the present time, because "we the people," demand it for our own safety. The Government is not something extraneous, outside of ourselves; it is the people acting through its chosen agents. It is true, these agents must be governed by prescribed rules and limitations of action. But our instructions—in other words, our Constitution—has prescribed certain contingencies in which martial law may be promulgated, or in which the *habeas corpus* may be suspended. These contingencies have occurred. The "rebellion" alluded to in that article of the Constitution as a possibility, has arisen. Furthermore, the people have come to the conclusion that this is a life-and-death struggle, in which mere technicalities should not for a moment stand in the way of the safety of the nation. In a thousand different ways—in the voice of the Press, in the proceedings of parties and conventions, in the action of State Legislatures, and in the formal approval uttered by Congress, they have, in fact, instructed the President "that the Republic should receive no detriment." They have conferred upon him or allowed to him high military powers, suited to the exigency. He has not in the least gone beyond the popular will. In fact, the only complaint uttered thus far against the Administration, is that it has not acted with the severity and the power which the crisis demanded. The English Press may be assured that whatever despotic acts have been committed here during the revolution, have been merely those extreme measures which every community feels at liberty to adopt for self-preservation. It is the police blowing up houses and breaking over law in the destruction of property, for the sake of checking a general conflagration. Such transgressions are dangerous, certainly. But treason and rebellion are greater dangers. We struggle for life, and even if our ordinary police enactments be broken through with, we must save ourselves.

Besides, the remedy is always easy. The President can at once be impeached when Congress meets, if he has gone beyond the necessity of the times. And in this country no war could be carried on by a Government which acted against the will of the great mass of the people. It could not obtain money or attract volunteers. No: if our English kinsmen honestly desire to understand our affairs, they may be assured that never before was a constitutional Government so enthroned in the hearts of our people; never were law and order so triumphant; never were miscreants and law-breakers better kept down, and never were our citizens freer or more self-governing. Neither mobs nor unauthorized despotisms have yet gained away over us.

PERSONAL.—Mr. MUNSON, the proprietor of Munson's Hill, in Virginia, from which the rebels have just retreated, has been, with his daughter, spending several days at Salisbury, Conn. His farm embraces about two hundred acres. He was compelled to leave it after the retreat of our troops from Bull Run. His son, who remained behind for a few days, had his horse shot under him by the rebels, when he was finally compelled to fly, but escaped himself unharmed. The whole family are devoted to the Union, and Mr. M. was one of the very few persons in that vicinity who voted for LINCOLN at the last election. His house and barns have all been burned.

Lithographs and Maps.

A very fine lithograph, and one of especial interest at the present moment, is published by GOURU & Co. As the name would indicate, "The Defenders of our Union," presents portraits of those officers of the National Army who have most prominently distinguished themselves in stemming the tide of rebellion. We have Generals McClellan, McDowell, Siegel, Wool, Dix, Banks, Heintzleman, Anderson, Fremont and Butler. As a matter of course, prominent in the foreground of the picture, stands—or rather sits—the imposing figure of that ponderous man of war, Winfield Scott. The title of Fremont to a place in the group will not be read so clearly by those who have followed the course of movements in Missouri of late, but the future and the foe are before him, and he may yet justify the award of the artist and the eulogiums and expectations of his friends. The portrait of Gen. Lyon might very appropriately have been included in the group. In all the Army the Union found no more gallant defender than he. And the fact of his death more richly entitles him to a place in our memories and monuments than though he were living. The portraits are very like, and the picture will probably obtain the favorable recognition it merits.

Mr. J. T. LLOYD, of No. 164 Broadway, is publishing a series of maps which have special pertinence to these stirring times. The "Military Map and Gazetteer of the Southern States," though it hardly comes up to the high promise of the advertisements, furnishes a large amount of geographical and statistical information, and at a very low price. The map of Missouri exhibits very many localities not yet heard of which are likely to become famous in the progress of the war. A map of Virginia is soon to be issued by Mr. LLOYD, which will supersede the majority of those now in use should it prove to be what is promised—an exact copy of the official map of the State, the surveys for which were but just completed when the rebellion broke out. On all these sheets the railroads and the stations, with the distances between them, are accurately laid down.

Our Prisoners in the Hands of the Rebels.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The communication signed "Humanity," in yesterday's TIMES, in regard to our prisoners at Richmond, expresses the feelings of not only the many relatives of the prisoners, whose hearts are sick with hope deferred, and racked with uncertainty and the worst of apprehensions, but equally well represents the sentiments of all the Northern people, whose generous natures can appreciate the services and feel for the sufferings of those noble men. It is to be remembered that the Richmond prisoners were those who disdained to run, refusing to purchase safety at the expense of the honor and good name of their country. They subordinated self to duty; they accepted captivity in preference to ignoble flight. Let not the nation, therefore, be forgetful of their example, thinking only of itself and not of them. They have won the nation's esteem, and they demand its justice. They became prisoners by inevitable necessity, and as a consequence of their heroism; let them not remain prisoners by our indifference and disregard of duty. It should become the enthusiastic purpose of the North to secure the freedom of these heroes. That aim should animate the Government, inspire the soldiers, and arouse the country. It should be the deep-settled, unswerving determination of the entire Northern heart. We are bound to accomplish it by every impulse of honor and self-respect, by all generous impulses and every sense of duty. The Press and the people everywhere should impress the Government with this feeling. Justice, mercy and right are not beneath the concern, or unworthy the attention of rulers. Governments cannot ignore these principles when they deeply affect their citizens. Some policy should be inaugurated at once, upon whose basis the interchange of prisoners can be secured, and all other forms of civilized war maintained. The public demand it—justice demands it. Let not those potent voices be unheard at Washington. O. B. B.

Obituary.

Hon. OLIVER M. SPENCER died in Cincinnati on Sept. 30, in the 52d year of his age. He has acted as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and of the Superior Court, and was universally esteemed for his private and official integrity.

Mayoralty Election.

HALIFAX, Friday, Oct. 4.

P. C. HILL has been elected Mayor of Halifax.

UNION MEETING IN PUTNAM COUNTY.—There is to be a mass meeting at Brewster's Station, on the Harlem Railroad, to-day, in support of the People's Union ticket in this State. Hon. D. S. DICKINSON, H. J. RAYMOND and others, are expected to speak, and arrangements have been made for a very large gathering.

☞ The United States Express Company give notice that they will transport over their Express lines, *free* of all charge, blankets donated to the Government, marked to any Quartermaster of the United States Army.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Northern Light.

$932,776 IN TREASURE.

News from New-Granada and Central and South America.

Agitation in Panama Relative to the Recognition of Mosquera.

Forcible Expulsion of Ex-President Echenique from Peru.

The steamship *Northern Light*, which left Aspinwall on Sept. 26, arrived at this port this morning.

She reports that the *Keystone State* arrived at Aspinwall on Sept. 25, from Surinam. She had not succeeded in overhauling the privateer *Sumter*, which left Surinam under sail on Aug. 30. The *Keystone State* expected to coal and return to Key West.

The following is the *North Star's*

TREASURE LIST.

Richard Patrick	$30,000	J. Strauss, Bro. & Co.	$36,874
Howland & Aspinwall	36,426	Eugene Kelly & Co.	75,000
Order	9,576	M. C. Hawley	5,041
R. Meader & O. Adams	9,000	J. Heller Bros	11,300
Wm. Heller & Co	13,700	P. Naylor	10,000
DeWitt, Kittle & Co	30,000	Wm. Selligman & Co.	36,000
A. E. Hecht	9,500	Janson, Bond & Co	10,000
Ballin & Sanders	30,000	J. B. Newton & Co	10,093
Scholle Brothers	19,700	Jennings & Brewster	19,000
Frank Baker	18,463	Am. Exchange Bank	30,000
A. S. Rosenbaum & Co	17,300	J. Phelan	11,900
J. S. Hayward	15,000	Duncan, Sherman & Co	90,083
Metropolitan Bank	53,149	Harsten, Hastings & Co	10,000
C. W. Crosby	15,900	Wells, Fargo & Co	261,500

FROM ASPINWALL.

Wells, Fargo & Co	$208	B. Howard's Sons	$1,040
Colgate & Hoffman	917	Horace Ripley	1,021
J. M. Ceballos	600	Lawson Bros. & Stake	250
Herques & Masseras	331	Order	5,000
Ribbon & Munoz	1,500		

The news from South and Central America is interesting although not specially important.

In the Argentine Confederation, active preparations were making to renew the war with Buenos Ayres.

There was much excitement in New-Granada, regarding the Convention made at Aspinwall between Murillo, agent of Mosquera, Provisional President of New-Granada, and the Governor of Panama, in which the latter agreed to acknowledge the new Government at Bogota. Final action had not been taken in the matter.

NEW-GRANADA.

The Convention with Panama—Question of Recognizing Mosquera's Government.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Thursday, Sept. 26, 1861.

This community has been somewhat agitated for the past fortnight, in relation to the late Convention made at Aspinwall, between Señor Murillo, agent of Gen. Mosquera, Provisional President of New-Granada, on the one side, and the Governor of Panama on the other, wherein the latter convened to acknowledge the new Government at Bogota. The matter was referred to a Committee of the State Assembly, with instructions to report to that body, but they have not as yet done so. The opponents of Gen. Mosquera's Government have, in the meantime, been very busy in endeavoring to thwart the objects of the Convention; and some of the more knowing of these have even intimated threats against the Governor and the Committee if they proceed further in the matter. They hope that something may yet turn up to defeat Mosquera, and to restore the "legitimate Government." It is thus quite probable that action will be delayed until the 4th of October, when the Cartagena steamer will arrive, bringing further intelligence from Bogota of Mosquera's prospects.

Judge A. A. Burton, of Kentucky, our new Minister Resident at Bogota, and wife, left Aspinwall for the Capital of the Confederation on Sunday, the 21st, *viâ* Cartagena. Alex. R. McKee, Esq., U. S. Consul to Panama, reached here on the 20th. He takes charge of the Consulate on the 1st of October. Mr. Colville, United States Consul to Honolulu, went to San Francisco on the 20th, on his way to his station. Mr. Churchman, United States Consul to Valparaiso, left Panama for that port on the 24th. Dr. Hine, for many years United States Consul at San José, Costa Rica, with his wife, go to New-York, to-day, on the *Northern Light*. Mr. Riotte, late of Texas, United States Minister Resident to Costa Rica, has taken charge of the mission, and is represented to be very popular with the Government and people,

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Ecuador Quiet—Excitement in Peru—High-handed Proceedings of President Castilla—The Commerce of Chili.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Thursday, Sept. 26, 1861.

The regular British mail steamship from the south coast arrived at Panama on the 22d. She brings dates from Valparaiso and Santiago to the 2d September, from Bolivia to the 8th, from Lima and Callao to the 14th, and from Ecuador to the 8th September.

ECUADOR.

This State, since the accession of Señor Garcia Moreno and Gen. Flores to power, has been quiet, and the Government has been principally occupied in endeavoring to arrange the question of limits with Peru, in order to avoid a war. On the 2d September, a special agent of the Peruvian Government having propositions on this matter, arrived at Guayaquil, on his way to Quito. It is doubtful if a peaceful solution can be had.

PERU.

Lima and Callao were much agitated on account of a most arbitrary act of President Castilla, in forcibly expelling ex-President Echenique from Peru. Echenique, Elespuru, Rivas and others, were charged with a conspiracy against the Government, and were tried and acquitted by the Court of First Instance at Callao. The case was then taken by President Castilla to the Superior Court of Lima, where it also went against the Government, and the accused were ordered by the court to be set at liberty. Upon this, Castilla made preparations to expel them from the country, but, on the 9th inst., could find no naval officer who would execute the order, several having plumply refused to have any hand in it, and the commander of the war-ship *Guisse* having thrown up his commission rather than comply. So, on the 10th, Castilla himself went to Callao, and superintended the embarkation of the prisoners, Don Felipe Rivas, Don Norberto Elespuru and Don Frederico Larranaga being placed on board a small vessel called the *Iquique*, and ex-President Echenique on the war-steamer *Ucayali*. Ten miles out at sea the *Ucayali* placed Echenique on board the *Iquique*, where bound nobody knows, but it is supposed to Australia or to Russian America. The Captain of the *Iquique* gets $20,000 for the job, and $300 a month for four years to travel abroad, as he dare not return to Peru to meet the public indignation. Castilla has probably sent them so far that they cannot get back before the Presidential election. The newspapers, generally so silent at Presidential outrages, are furious at this last despotic act, and the people cry out against it with one voice. Some think it will result in a revolution, but I opine that Castilla, with the Army to back him, cares but little for popular anathemas.

The (British) Pacific Steam Navigation Company have obtained the privilege of constructing a dry-dock, either in Callao or on the Island of San Lorenzo. They will change their workshops and founderies from Panama to Callao in a short time.

The agent sent to New-York for machinery with which to raise the 44-gun steam-frigate *Callao*, sunk by breaking down the dock at San Lorenzo, writes home that his orders were too limited for the object in view.

The clubs of Lima and Callao are actively engaged in the Presidential canvass. Gen. San Roman and Don Manuel del Mar appear to be the favorite candidates.

Business at Lima, Callao and the Chincha Islands continues very dull. In the month of August, 16 vessels took to Europe 10,878 tons of guano. None went to the United States.

BOLIVIA.

The son of our Minister Resident came passenger to Panama on the British steamer. He brings the treaty between Bolivia and the United States. The country was quiet.

CHILI.

There is nothing of importance from Chili. Congress met on the 30th of August, to count the votes for President. The result was a unanimous poll for Don Jose Joaquin Perez, all the Provinces voting for him, and giving him 210 votes. Congress was then convoked for a period of thirty days.

Funeral ceremonies in honor of Count Cavour have not yet been allowed by the Bishop, either in Santiago or Valparaiso, but the Bishops of Serena and Copiapo had allowed them in their dioceses. The Italian Consul had protested against the action of the Bishop of Santiago.

A careful table of the public income during the last thirty years, shows the general ingress in the Treasury in the year 1831 to have amounted to $1,517,537, and in the year 1860, to $7,494,750; amounting, during the whole period of thirty years, to $115,462,782.

The commercial and maritime movement has been superior in 1860 to that of 1859; the former, in $13,106,965; the latter, in 370 vessels of a total tonnage of 353,496 tons. The exportation of national produce during 1860 gives, compared to the former year, an increase of $6,482,595.

The average importation and exportation during the last 17 years is $28,325,117 05½. The importation and exportation by seaports and across the Andes during 1860 was as follows: Importation of foreign merchandise for interior consumption, $22,171,506; exportation of nationalized merchandise, $1,224,362. Total $47,622,685.

The transit trade in 1860 amounted to $32,032,644; and the coast trade, to $17,392,562.

The traffic on the Valparaiso and Quillota Railroad, during 1860, produced the sum of $116,788; and the expenses amounted to $112,691. During the first six months of the present year, the traffic of passengers has produced $62,807 30; the expenses for passengers and cargo being $120,422 74; deducting expenses, there remains a net produce of $55,149.

The Southern Railroad, as far as Rancagua, reckoning from the 1st of June, 1860, to the 31st of May, 1861, has carried 494,248 passengers; an increase of 201,424 on last year's carriage. During the same time, the tramway in Santiago has carried 355,319. The carriage of cargo during the same time has amounted to 551,779 qq. The produce ascended to $286,322 37. The common expenses for preservation and working of the line were $170,395 02; leaving a net produce of $115,927 35. It is announced that the line will be open to the public as far as Rengo in September, and it seems probable that it will reach San Fernando before the expiration of the two years fixed by contract.

The British ship *Ann Pitcairn*, from Liverpool, had put into Valparaiso for repairs, and to enable her Captain to get medical advice for injuries received in a gale. The *Crusader*, with guano, from Baker's Island, for Hamburgh, had also put into Valparaiso in distress. Seven ships were loading guano at Baker's Island.

Business in Valparaiso continues extremely dull. In exports there is a complete stagnation. Flour is dull, without sales or change in prices, the demand for export having ceased. Barley sold as low as $2 the fanega, and even the seller of this was considered fortunate. Fresh cargoes are expected from San Francisco, upon which the shippers will be great losers. There is no demand for American Lumber. Bar Copper, $16 cash. There is a plentiful supply of Quicksilver in market, from San Francisco. Freights for England, £4 10s. to £4 15s.; to Hamburg, £5 10s.; to the United States, $16 per English ton. Exchange on London, 90 days, 44¼d. per dollar; on the United States, 90 days, 13 to 14 per cent., nominal.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

Accounts from Mendoza to the latter part of August represent that active preparations are making to renew hostilities between Buenos Ayres and the Confederacy. On the 22d of July Buenos Ayres had in all 20,000 men ready for the war, and would invade Santa Fé within six weeks. She has 3,000 men at work upon her fortifications. So great is the enthusiasm in Buenos Ayres that mere children wish to enroll themselves. There is not a single student in the University—all have taken up arms.

The commercial situation of Buenos Ayres and the Confederacy was never worse, and will not improve while the present quarrel lasts.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Columbus* arrived at Panama on the 21st, bringing dates to the middle of the month from the Central American States. There is no news worth noting from any of these little Republics.

The coffee crop of Costa Rica is expected to amount to from 100 to 110 thousand quintals this year, being a very good yield.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

AN ARMORY FOR THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

A stated meeting of the Board of Councilmen was held yesterday evening, the President, Mr. Morgan Jones, in the Chair.

The Board rescinded a resolution heretofore adopted, establishing a public pound in the Nineteenth Ward. The Board directed the Croton Aqueduct Board to pave Broadway from Seventeenth to Twenty-third-street and its junction at Fifth-avenue, with trap block pavement. An amendment to compel property-owners to pay half the expense was lost. A resolution was adopted granting the use of the Second Regiment Armory, New-York State Militia, now at the seat of war, to the Thirty-seventh Regiment, New-York State Militia, (new,) and transferring the Twenty-second Regiment, New-York State Militia, (new,) to Lafayette Hall.

A minority report was received from the Committee on Advertising, suggesting a radical change in the present method of Corporation advertising. According to the report signed by Mr. Hogan, the present organs employed by the Corporation are obscure, of limited circulation, and utterly fail in giving the necessary information relative to Corporation matters to the general public. The minority report then designates the *Herald*, *Tribune* and *Metropolitan Record* as suitable Corporation papers, all other journals to be excluded. The majority of the Committee asked to be discharged from any further consideration of the subject. The matter was made a special order for Monday evening next.

The Board concurred in designating the polling-places for the ensuing election, in the several Wards.

In answer to a resolution of inquiry, the Comptroller reported that of the last issue of Central Park stock authorized by the Common Council, there had been issued the sum of $131,000, leaving a balance to be issued of $119,000.

The Comptroller reported that he had disbursed to the families of volunteers, during the month of September, the sum of $93,542 50. This amount is taken from the half-million appropriated by the Common Council.

A resolution was adopted, permitting owners of property on Chambers and intersecting streets to connect with sewers in said streets.

The Board adjourned till Monday evening next.

THE STREET-OPENING FRAUDS.

LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATION.

The Committee appointed by the last Legislature to investigate the frauds supposed to exist in street-openings in this City, met at the office of the Chairman, corner of Broadway and Park-place, yesterday afternoon.

Public Administrator Russell was sworn, but testified that he knew nothing of the matters under investigation.

Supervisor Tweed was sworn and testified that he was one of the Board of Supervisors; he had acted as Commissioner for opening streets for the past four years; had been a Commissioner on the opening of Sixty-fifth-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues, Fifty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue, Sixty-eighth and Eighty-second streets; acted on the Worth-street Commission in 1857; the Commissioners had their office at the corner of Broadway and Dey-streets; occupied the office for about a year, and was not on any other Commission during that time; the report for the opening of Worth-street was confirmed about two years ago. He had acted as Commission on, on the opening of Sixty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets at the same time; received his appointment, which was unsolicited from the Supreme Court; this (latter) Commission was in existence for two years; Mr. J. W. Barker was the first clerk, and was succeeded by Mr. J. T. Ruggles, Jr.; Wm. Campbell acted as messenger; they drew their warrants direct, and were not paid by the Commission; a large amount of stationery was used, purchased by Mr. Burchell; could not tell how long it took to make up the report; it would have taken one man a year; should think it covered about ten reams of paper; could not tell the names of the Commissioners who acted at the opening of Sixty-eighth-street; their office was at Nos. 82 and 84 Nassau-street; Mr. Henry G. Bronson acted as clerk; the rent of the room was about $200; had no legal adviser at that time; it was not the duty of the Clerk to make up the report of the Commission; the Commission for the opening of Sixty-fifth-street had been in existence about ten months, and have not yet concluded their labors; their rooms were in Duane-street; while opening Sixty-eighth-street the rooms of the Commission were in the same building with the Corporation Counsel; the Commission for Sixty-eighth-street lasted about nine months; that of Eighty-second-street about five months.

Mr. Bronson was directed to make up the report in the Sixty-eighth-street opening by the Commissioners. The Commission had 120 meetings, some of which occupied three or four hours' time, and some but one hour. It was the duty of the Clerk to be in the office from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M., and Mr. Tweed had always found Mr. Bronson there during those hours. The Clerk's compensation for the opening of Eighty-second-street was $300.

The report of the Commission on the opening of Fifty-ninth-street had just been confirmed; the Commission had been sitting nearly ten months. $300 rent had been paid.

In answer to an inquiry by the Chairman, Mr. Tweed stated that he could not tell how Mr. Bronson managed to act as Clerk of the Commission, as Clerk in the Street Department, and in the Corporation Counsel's Office at the same time.

For acting on the North-street Commission, Mr. Tweed received $2,300. Mr. Ruggles, who had been absent part of the time acting as Canal Commissioner, received $1,200. After some further unimportant testimony, the examination was adjourned till Saturday.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A New Steamboat for Cuba.—The new steamboat, *Neustra Señora De Regla*, built by John Englis, is now completed, and is lying at the foot of Tenth-street, East River. It is one of the finest boats ever built at our ship-yards, and is destined for Cuba. It is intended to ply between certain landings in the vicinity of Havana. The cabins attract a great deal of attention from visitors, by reason of the beautiful manner in which they are decorated. They are lined on either side with paintings, representing scenery in all parts of the world. These views are finely executed in oil, and reflect great credit on the artist, Mr. Henry Boese, of this City. Mr. Boese decorated the two Brazilian steamers which were built in this City, and which left here in the forepart of August last. New-York may justly be proud of her ship-builders and artists, if the workmanship and decorations of these boats are to be regarded as specimens.

The Greenwich-street Infanticide.—The police yesterday succeeded in arresting the physician who produced the death of an infant by suffocation at No. 334 Greenwich-street. He is not named Wilson, as was stated in the verdict of the Coroner's Jury, upon the testimony of the mother of the child, but he is known as Dr. Charles Cobel, living at No. 57 Second-street. This is not the first occasion upon which the prisoner has found himself in difficulty for alleged malpractice of his profession. He admitted to Coroner Jackman that he attended Mrs. Baker, the mother of the deceased, and said also that he had no fear as to the result of the charge against him. He was willing to give bail to answer the action of the Grand Jury, but on the Coroner refusing to accept a surety in less than $10,000, the accused confessed his inability to furnish a bondsman for that amount, and consequently was sent to the Tombs.

The Mulberry-street Murder.—Coroner Jackman held an inquest, yesterday, at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of Timothy Sullivan, a native of Ireland, 41 years of age, who died from injuries received on Wednesday night during the progress of a brawl at the tenement-house No. 41 Mulberry-street. The particulars of the occurrence were published in the Times yesterday, and the evidence fully corroborated the report. The jury declared that death was occasioned by Michael Sullivan and his son-in-law, John Connolly, and Julia Connolly, the daughter and wife of the accused parties, was held as an accessory. Michael Sullivan and the woman were committed for trial. The man Connolly is missing. He is said to have enlisted and gone to Washington.

Evening Schools.—It will be perceived by an advertisement in another column of the Times, that the Evening Schools, under the care of the Board of Education, commence on Monday evening next. We take pleasure in calling the attention of our citizens to these Schools, as being almost the only means of obtaining an education for those whose ages or avocations prevent them from attending day schools. The total number of pupils registered in these schools during the term ending Dec. 24, 1860, was 15,567, of which 10,752 were males, and 4,815 were females. The average attendance for the same period was 8,314, of which 5,343 were males, and 2,971 were females. Schools are established in twenty of the twenty-two Wards in the City, and it is believed that the attendance during the ensuing term will be greatly in excess of any former period.

Not the Man.—Dr. William H. Wilson, who resides at No. 6 Second-street, denies in the most positive and emphatic terms that he has any connection with the physician of that name designated by Mrs. Mary Ann Baker as being guilty of the murder of her child, the cause of whose death was investigated by Coroner Jackman on Thursday. Dr. Wilson was in the battle of Bull Run, acting as Assistant Surgeon of the New-York Second Regiment, and reached this City only on Tuesday, having been released on parole.

The Cataline Arson Case.

FURTHER EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

The examination in the case of the steamboat *Cataline* arson, was resumed yesterday, before Justice Quackenbush, at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

John Hartley Churchill, of No. 131 East Thirty-ninth-street, deposed as follows: I am a chemist; I have been engaged in experiments in water-gas in France and in this country; I have read the evidence of the engineer of the *Cataline* as given in the newspapers.

Q.—Will you state in what way a flame as described by the engineer of the *Cataline*, issuing from the furnace doors, could be caused. A.—Upon reading the principal facts as stated by the engineer, I find that the damper was closed; that he was lowering his steam at the time; when the engineer first saw the flame, he says it was eight or ten feet high, and kept issuing in a steady stream, and that while he was watching it the wood-work caught; the nature of the flame was gaseous and blue; these facts prove the existence of water-gas, or the duration of the flame, or steady generation of color; why it proves water-gas and not "back-draught," is because the flame was continuous; a back-draught could only have been to a limited extent with the damper closed; this shows that there was water-gas and nothing else; the way in which the engineer closed the damper and then reopened it is exactly such as would be most favorable to the production of water-gas; the carbonic acid confined over the hot coals would decompose, producing carbonic oxide; the carbonic oxide and steam in the same situation would act upon each other, and the steam would decompose; all the facts observed by the engineer are consistent with the theory of the existence of water gas with air for fuel.

On cross-examination the same testimony was repeated.

The counsel for the defence then proceeded to argue the question of jurisdiction.

The Justice admitted that, as a State magistrate, it was conceded that he had no jurisdiction in the case.

Council continued to argue upon his second point, that the Justice had no jurisdiction as a United States Commissioner in the case of a crime having been committed within the jurisdiction of another State. Besides, such authority could not be conferred upon a Commissioner of the United States. He also argued that this vessel was navigating the waters of Virginia, adding that the *Cataline* was not a vessel of war, but was hired merely by the Government, and not owned by it. He waived, however, the claims of jurisdiction, preferring that the prisoner be discharged by the Justice, instead of having any decision as to jurisdiction. The evidence in the case was such as to establish the innocence of the prisoner, which was a very good reason for the discharge asked for.

Mr. Sedgwick, for the prosecution, summed up in a few remarks.

Justice Quackenbush reserved his decision in the case.

Nominations of the Tax-Payers' Union Party.

The nominating Committee of the Tax-payers' Union Convention have agreed upon and will report the following candidates for confirmation at a regular meeting of the delegates, to be held at the Law Library of the University of the City of New-York, on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock:

Justice of the Supreme Court—Thomas W. Clerke, (Dem.)

Justices of the Superior Court—Lewis B. Woodruff, (Rep.,) John M. Barbour, (Dem.)

Judge of the Court of Common Pleas—John R. Brady, (Dem.)

Justice of the Marine Court—Hiram Ketchum, Sr., (Rep.)

Sheriff—Frederick L. Vultée, (Dem.)

County Clerk—Elijah F. Purdy, (Dem.)

District-Attorney—John Sedgwick, (Rep.)

Supervisor—Alexander T. Stewart.

Coroners—Martyn Payne, M. D., LL.D., (Rep.,) James R. Wood, M. D., (Rep.,) Cyrus Ramsay, M. D., (Dem.,) Henry M. Cohen, M. D., (Dem.)

Charter Convention.

ACTION AS TO PUBLISHING THE PROCEEDINGS.

The regular meeting of this body was held yesterday, at 3 P. M., Mr. Froment in the Chair, and after reading the minutes, the various Standing Committees were called, but each one, through their Chairman, reported progress. A communication from the Trustees of the Northern and other Dispensaries, in reply to a report from the City Inspector, tendering all the information at their command, with a view to an improvement in the sanitary condition of the City, was received.

Mr. Purser moved that all communications from Departments or other public organizations, on the subject of changes in the City Charter, shall be printed for the examination of the Board, but it was opposed by several members as tending to incur a useless expense, without any proportionate benefit, and was finally adopted, with an amendment that they be first submitted to the Board.

The Committee recommend that the publication be continued in the *Transcript* at present rates, and the proceedings be also published in one daily morning and evening paper.

A long debate arose on the resolution to publish in one morning and one evening paper, which was ended by laying it on the table. The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department was called on for such information as he might suggest, with reference to the Fire Department. Several other resolutions of inquiry were adopted, and the Board adjourned until next Friday, at 3 P. M.

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

Military Operations—Bank of Lexington Bills—Improvement in Business—Heavy Railroad Freights.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Chicago, Thursday, Oct. 3, 1861.

Public interest in this section—and, in fact throughout the whole Northwest—continues to centre in our military operations in Missouri. Even the Army of the Potomac is of secondary consideration, if we are to judge from the general tone of conversation among all classes. We expected great things of Fremont. His appointment to the command of the Department of the West, created an enthusiasm which scarcely any other event could have done. He has not come up to public expectations. The result at Lexington has created a general feeling of sadness and disappointment, which it will require a thorough and complete vindication, or a splendid victory, to eradicate. But we are hopeful. We are still confident. But that there is apprehension cannot be denied. We await with trembling anxiety each day's developments.

The new State Camp of Instruction has been located on the old United States Fair grounds at Cottage Grove, about half a mile south of the city limits. The military district embraces twenty-eight of the northern counties of the State. There are six regiments that will go into camp from this city, viz.: Douglas Brigade—Second Regiment, Yates Phalanx, Wilson's Fusileers, Brackett's Cavalry, Chicago Legion, and McClellan Brigade. There are about 3,000 men enlisted in these regiments. Notwithstanding the need in the West, a company of artillery, 150 strong, left this city on Tuesday evening for the Potomac. But we learn that the Wisconsin Eighth, in camp at Madison, has been ordered to Missouri. No more troops from any of the Western States should be sent to Washington. They are all imperatively demanded for service in Kentucky and Missouri.

$2,500 of the missing Bank of Lexington bills turned up in this city yesterday, in the hands of Henry Bradner, a returned soldier of the Irish Brigade. He was spending money lavishly, when the police seized his pile.

Signs of the improvement of business continue to multiply. Our Public Schools are full to overflowing. Rush Medical College commenced its annual session this week with a large student list. Prof. Brainard is delivering a preliminary course on Medical Surgery. Chicago University opens with a large Freshman Class. Our wholesale and retail dealers are busy, and a heavy Fall trade is upon them. Our shipyards have all the orders they can fill. Good dwellings are scarce and in demand, and real estate has commenced moving again; and what is a good indication is, that transactions are mainly based upon cash. The credit system has, for the time, at least, been exploded—that is, the general, indiscriminate credit which formerly entered into all our commercial transactions. Currency of the best description is abundant. Exchange on New-York, instead of being from 5 to 15 per cent. under our wild cat system, is at par @¼ per cent. premium. The Grain trade still continues heavy. The past week shows the following footings: Receipts: Flour, 52,133 bbls.; wheat, 1,103,481 bushels; corn, 851,381 bushels; oats, 26,032 bush. Shipments: Flour, 36,861 bbls.; wheat, 798,386 bush.; corn, 941,638 bush.; Oats, 32,197 bush. In store, Sept. 30: Flour, 5,861 bbls.; wheat, 715,381 bush.; corn, 1,632,121 bush.; oats, 178,381 bush. There has been an active demand for beef cattle on Government account, and about 4,000 head have been taken during the week. The arrivals were 6,238; of live hogs, 9,386.

The railroads are now doing a heavy freighting business eastward. The high charges on the Lakes have thrown a large amount upon the trunk lines, and the receipts for October will show favorably on the right side. The rolling stock on the Central and Southern is taxed to its full capacity, and the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne is not far behind. The passenger traffic, too, is looking up. Our hotel arrival lists are quite large, and show that this branch of business is better than it has been for the last two years. The railroads are passing through this City a large amount of warlike implements for Missouri. The last consignment consisted of eight heavy guns for the river gun-boats.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Erastus Corning, of Albany, and Hon. A. P. Grant, of Oswego; A. Doak, of London; A. Crocker, of Massachusetts; J. M. F. Locke, of the United States Army; E. P. Ross and family, of Auburn; G. W. McClellan and family, of Washington, and D. Ottinger, of the United States Navy, and lady, are at the Saint Nicholas Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Gardner, of Massachusetts; Capt. Barke, of the U. S. Army; B. B. Wharton, S. W. Cogg, J. H. King and J. T. Harris, of the U. S. Navy; Col. H. K. Visle, of Buffalo; C. K. Dimond, of Iowa, and W. L. O'Brien, of Maryland, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. Williams and son, of Massachusetts; Judge Ames, of Boston; Capt. C. H. Davis and Lieut. Spraston, of the U. S. Navy; Capt. S. R. Roe, of West Point; Prof. W. J. Smith and Rev. Jno. Mayo, of Bath, and P. V. Kellogg, of Utica, are at the Astor House.

Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest, from England; G. Ward, T. Day, H. P. Mead and H. Y. Philinier, of H. B. M. ship *Rinaldo*, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Count Roasloff, from Washington, and H. C. Blossom and family, of Cleveland, Ohio, are at the International Hotel.

Hon. James Dixon and lady, of Hartford, and F. S. Kinney and lady, of New-York, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

Neat and Artistic are those beautiful Hats of the Fall style, just issued by Knox, of Broadway, who is the pioneer in producing a Hat which suits the features, and makes a man look well. His store, at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, is fully supplied with a general assortment of coverings for the head, but none are prettier than his last issue for the Fall season.

[Advertisement.]

A Splendid Victory.—The prize medal awarded by the New-York State Agricultural Society for Pyle's O. K. Soap. Great efforts were made by sundry manufacturers, but the judges decided that Pyle's was truly "O. K." Every housekeeper will do likewise after trying it. Sold by grocers everywhere. James Pyle, manufacturer, No. 345 Washington-street.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof SAFES, also Herring's Champion Burglar-Proof SAFES, lined with Herring & Floyd's new Patent Chrystalized Iron. The *only material* now known which *cannot be drilled.* HERRING & CO. No. 251 Broadway.
FARRELL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., No. 40 State-st., Chicago.
HERRING & CO., New-Orleans.

Brandreth's Pills Act as a Stimulus, re-establishing the power of digestion and excretion. In the colds and influenzas now prevalent, no safer or better medicine can be used. Sold at No. 294 Canal-st. and No. 4 Union-square.

The Sewing Machine to which the first premium was awarded over all the leading machines in the market at the Ohio State Fair, just held at Dayton, is the new Lock-Stitch Machine just produced by Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company. It may be seen at No. 495 Broadway, and is a great improvement on all other Lock-Stitch Machines.

Undershirts and Drawers,
SILK, BUCKSKIN, LAMB'S-WOOL, &c., all sizes,
At the old established stand,
No. 61 Nassau-st. PRICES LOW.
IRA PEREGO & SONS.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, South-west corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.—Pure and genuine drugs, medicines and perfumery. Personal attendance on the part of the proprietor. Prescriptions compounded with care.

Bridgewater Paint,
Tested 11 years, water and fireproof, silica and iron, indestructible. Depôt, No. 74 Maiden-lane.
W. W. BETTS, General Agent.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
NO. 508 BROADWAY.
$30. $30.

Military Shoulder-Brace
AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED.
A new and superior article at MARSH & CO'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Gymnastics.—Classes are Now Forming for the season, at JOHN WOOD'S Gymnasium, Nos. 4 and 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av.

MARRIED.

Sorchan—Lachaise.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 3, by Rev. Dr. Taylor, Marius A. Sorchan to Caroline N. Lachaise.

Baldwin—Palmer.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 3, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. R. S. Howland, J. Theodore Baldwin, of New-York, to Agnes M., daughter of Wm. Pitt Palmer.

Schlesinger—Oppenheimer.—On Tuesday, Oct. 1, by Rev. Dr. Bellows, Frederick G. Schlesinger to Clarina Oppenheimer.

Whiting—Brett.—At Home, on Friday, Sept. 20, by Rev. Dr. A. Elmendorf, Gilbert L. Whiting to Mary E., daughter of [illegible], all of Brooklyn.

[illegible]—In Stamford, Conn., on Thursday, Oct. 3, at St. John's Church, by Rev. W. A. Muhlenberg, D. D., William E. [illegible], of New-York, to Mary E. [illegible]

Sterry—De Witt.—In Harrisburgh, Penn., on Thursday, Oct. 3, in the First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Wm. R. De Witt, D. D., Mr. George E. Sterry, of this City, to Miss Kate Van Vleit, second daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED.

Murdock.—In this City, on Friday afternoon, Oct. 4, John G. Murdock, aged 62 years, 5 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Olive Branch Lodge No. 31, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Oct. 6, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 41 Christie-st.

Nack.—In this City, on [illegible], Sarah Nack, daughter of the late [illegible] Nack.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 6th inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 41 Barrow-st., without further invitation.

Gardner.—In this City, on Friday evening, Oct. 4, after a short illness, Henry P. Gardner.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 253 West 19th-st., on Sunday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock.

Monk.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 3, Adelia E. Monk, youngest daughter of Wm. H. and Catherine D. Monk, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The friends and relatives of the family, also of her grandmothers, C. Jarvis and Eliza Monk, are requested to attend her funeral, to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 2 P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 30 1st-st.

Chatellier.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 3, Joseph I Chatellier, aged 9 years, 3 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 577 Broome-st.

Gahagan.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 3, Mamy E., daughter of Francis K. Gahagan, deceased, in the 12th year of her age.

The funeral will take place to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock, P. M., from Portland-av., near Hanson-place, Brooklyn.

Duck.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 3, Elizabeth Duck, widow of the late James Duck, aged 57 years, 1 month and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 6 Hanson-place, this day, (Saturday,) the 5th inst., at 11 A. M.

King.—At West Farms, N. Y., on Friday morning, Oct. 4, of inflammation of the brain, Sarah Platt Doremus, infant daughter of Dr. E. D. and Henrietta H. King, aged 8 months.

Waldron.—In Nyack, Rockland County, on Wednesday, Oct. 2, John D. Waldron, aged 59 years and 5 months.

Bowden.—In Pittsfield, Mass., on Wednesday, Oct. 2, of typhoid fever, Rev. James S. Bowden.

Such of his relatives and friends as desire to accompany his remains to Greenwood Cemetery, will find carriages in attendance at the foot of Harrison-st., on Saturday morning, at 9½ o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

I. O. O. F.—The members of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 31, and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to meet at the Lodge Room, No. 516 Broadway, on Sunday, 6th inst., at 12 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late brother P. G. John G. Murdock.

S. S. DAY, Jr., N. G.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 523.—Oct. 4, 1861.
31, 36, 2, 32, 10, 57, 73, 29, 37, 13, 11, 33, 24.

Kentucky, Class 524.—Oct. 4, 1861.
40, 64, 36, 76, 23, 1, 5, 62, 8, 57, 4, 71, 47.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.



BOYNTON'S SELF-Cleaning Gas-tight and Portable Furnaces; Parlor Heaters, Baltimore Fire-place Heaters, Littlefield's celebrated Railway Coal Burners, Portable Ovens, Registers, Ventilators, American Kitcheners, Morning Star and Pierce Ranges, McGregor. Store and parlor Stoves; Cook and Office Stoves, for sale cheap for cash by
RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO.,
No. 260 Canal-st., New-York.
Send for descriptive Circular.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD VEST CHAINS,
VERY LOW, AT
G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

IT PAYS! IT PAYS! IT PAYS!!
WHAT PAYS?
It pays to go a little out of the way from the fashionable streets to purchase Plated Ware for family use, such as ICE PITCHERS, TEA SETS, URNS, FORKS, SPOONS, &c. &c.
An experience of thirty years in one place, viz; Nos. 4 and 6 BURLING-SLIP, enables me to say to my numerous patrons, (and they know it,) that when they purchase of me, "IT PAYS" them well for their trouble. Goods sold wholesale and retail by
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

WEDDING CARDS.
MR. & MRS. UNION. MISS E. LOVE.
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by EVERDELL, 302 Broadway, N. Y.
Specimens by Mail, on receipt of 2 stamps.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The next term of this Institution commences WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, at No. 37 Lafayette-place. The classes will be organized at 4 o'clock P. M., of that day, when the hours for future lectures will be announced. Applications for admission to the school may be made on Tuesday, Wednesday and subsequent days, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock, P. M.

CAUTION.—THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "SHILLING BENZINE" cautions the trade and public against an imitation article now being thrown upon the market, put up in a style almost exactly similar, and well calculated to deceive. The above title, as well as all combinations of the same, is a trade-mark of value, and as such will be protected, by legal measures, if necessary.
New-York, Oct. 3, 1861.
Wholesale Dépôt, No. 162 Broadway.

Lyon's Powder and his Pills
All the Insect tribe will kill.
ALL THE GENUINE LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER and PILLS bear the fac-simile of E. LYON. All others are counterfeits or base imitations. Beware of unprincipled imitators. Sold by D. S. BARNES, 292 Broadway, and by all respectable dealers.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe, *viâ* Southampton and Hamburg, per U. S. steamer *Saxonia*, and for Ireland, *viâ* Queenstown, per the *City of New-York*, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 5th day of October, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, P. M.

MILITARY.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT,

Col. Edward W. Serrell, Lieut.-Col. James F. Hall, Major Richard Butt,

Has been accepted by the War Department as a VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT, which increases the pay of the soldiers to

($17) SEVENTEEN DOLLARS ($17) PER MONTH.

A few more riggers, boat-builders, ship-carpenters, pontooniers, blacksmiths, miners, choppers, lumbermen, machinists, rockmen, wheelwrights, boiler-makers, and railroaders, will be received.

None but healthy and competent workmen need apply.

The regiment is ordered to Washington in two weeks. Recruits are under pay, mustered into service, and furnished with quarters and rations at once.

Families are taken care of by the authorities.

Head-quarters corner Chatham and Chambers sts., New-York.

A few competent men, horse-shoers, or men accustomed to horses, or wagoners, will be received in the "PARROTT BATTERY" of six rifled cannon, presented by Mr. R. P. PARROTT, of the West Point Foundry—JAMES E. SMITH, Captain.

Enlistments for three years or during the war.

LIGHT CAVALRY.

Two regiments of light cavalry are about being organized by the United States Government, one of which, to be called the first United States Lancers, is now in process of formation by Col. Smolinski, the head-quarters of which is the War Department, Washington, and a branch office at No. 1 Park-place, Room No. 29, New-York, in charge of Acting Adjutant P. E. McTighe. Several inducements are offered to gentlemen wishing to raise companies of 45 men each, as well as to privates ambitious of military honors, to whom promotion is guaranteed. All applications in the Northern States are to be addressed to the Acting Adjutant, who will supply free passes to officers and men to the camp of rendezvous, at Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

NATIONAL ZOUAVES—TENTH REGIMENT—stationed at Fortress Monroe, Col. John E. Bendix. Persons wishing to join this regiment can do so and be forwarded immediately to the Fort, fully clothed and equipped. Recruiting offices, No. 480 Broadway and 58th st., near 3d-av.
Lieut.-Col. ALEX. B. ELDER,
Quartermaster A. SEELEY,
Recruiting Officers.

NOTICE.—RECRUITING FOR THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—This gallant Regiment, the advance guard of the Army of the Potomac, is raising some more good men. Recruits will apply at the corner of Amity and Thompson sts., or in the City Hall Park. All deserters from this regiment are ordered to report to Lieut. James L. Dungan this day. By order.
Lieut.-Col. JOHN BURKE, Commanding.

A GOOD THING FOR MUSICIANS.—Sixteen pieces and a good Leader wanted for the Thirty-seventh Regiment, now at the seat of War. Best of pay and rations. The Leader receives the pay of Ensign. Apply to Lieut. JAMES L. DUNGAN, corner of Amity and Thompson sts., or at the recruiting depôt, in the City Hall Park, immediately.

SCOTT LIFE GUARD—THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.—Fifty young men wanted for the above Regiment, to whom will be given good pay, board, clothing, and medical attendance. Pay from $13 to $21 per month. Apply immediately, to Lieut. J. MARA, No. 348 4th-av., near 26th-st., or at No. 14 Roosevelt-st., N. Y.

TO REGIMENTAL PAYMASTERS.—THE Paymasters of New-York State Volunteer Regiments, who have not yet settled their account, are hereby notified to do so forthwith or their bonds will be prosecuted.
THOMAS B. VAN BUREN, Paymaster-General.

SPEER'S SAMBUCI WINE,
PURE AND FOUR YEARS OLD,
OF CHOICE OPORTO ELDER,
FOR PHYSICIAN'S USE.
FOR FEMALES, WEAKLY PERSONS AND INVALIDS



Every Family at this season should use the
SAMBUCI WINE,
celebrated in Europe for its medicinal and beneficial qualities as a gentle Stimulant, Tonic, Diuretic and Sudorific, highly esteemed by eminent physicians, used in European and American hospitals, and by some of the first families in Europe and America.

AS A TONIC
it has no equal, causing an appetite and building up the system, being entirely a pure wine of a most valuable fruit.

AS A DIURETIC
it imparts a healthy action to the Glands and Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, very beneficial in Dropsy, Gout and Rheumatic Affections.

SPEER'S WINE
is not a mixture or manufactured article, but is pure from the juice of the Portugal Elder, grown in New-Jersey, recommended by chemists and physicians as possessing medical properties superior to any other wines in use, and an excellent article for all weak and debilitated persons, and the aged and infirm, improving the appetite and benefiting ladies and children.

A LADIES' WINE,
because it will not intoxicate as other wines, as it contains no mixture of spirits or other liquors, and is admired for its rich, peculiar flavor and nutritive properties, imparting a healthy tone to the digestive organs, and a blooming, soft and healthy skin and complexion.

WE REFER TO
a few well known gentlemen and physicians, who have tried the wine:

Gen. Winfield Scott, U. S. A.	Dr. Wilson, 11th-st., N. Y.
Gov. Morgan, N. Y. State.	Dr. Ward, Newark, N. J.
Dr. J. R. Chilton, N. Y. City.	Dr. Doughty, Newark, N. J.
Dr. Parker, New-York City.	Dr. Parish, Philadelphia.
Drs. Darcy and Nichell, Newark, N. J.	Dr. Davis, Chicago, Ill.

And many others, too numerous to publish.

☞ None genuine unless the signature of "ALFRED SPEER, Passaic, N. J.," is over the cork of each bottle.

MAKE ONE TRIAL OF THIS WINE.

FOR SALE BY
HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 576 Broadway.
CASWELL, MACK & CO., Fifth-av. Hotel, corner Broadway and 24th-st.
J. MEAKIM, No. 679 Broadway.
D. S. BARNES, No. 292 Broadway.
DE LA VERNE, corner 14th-st. and 6th-av.
And by first-class druggists generally.
A. SPEER, Proprietor,
Vineyard, Passaic, N. J.;
Office, No 208 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN LA FOY, Paris,
Agent for France and Germany.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New-England, and has been used with never-failing success in thousands of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

"Permit me to say to you, that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never, before this, wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER."

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 18, 1860:

"We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER."

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say Do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z. Weiser to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:

"Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our 'Susy' to say, 'A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow,'—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your 'Cordial,' 'Paregoric,' 'Drops,' 'Laudanum,' and every other 'Narcotic,' by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her 'Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.' If we had the power, we would make her as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race."

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

Price only 25 Cents per bottle.

DELIGHTFUL PROFITABLE MORNING EXERCISE.

"Let music charm me last on earth,
And greet me first in Heaven!"

Daily mutual devotional singing meeting, for one hour, from 9 to 9½ o'clock A.M., in the large hall No. 500 Broadway, adjoining Metropolitan Hotel. Stop five, ten, fifteen or twenty minutes, or the hour. No interruption by coming in and going out (as circumstances may require). The object is to cultivate a taste for Church singing. It is not only designed for readers of music, but for all who love to sing, and also for those who enjoy music. Open and close with prayer. The Conductor will be appointed for the hour. Any one may ask for a tune to be sung. Music books will be furnished.

"And sing of Heaven, delightful Heaven,
Our glorious home above!"

Please circulate the invitation.

CARPETING.—BROADWAY EXCELLED. Instead of going to expensive stores in Broadway, visit the establishment of HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery, now opening new and elegant Fall carpeting, viz: English medallion, velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, matting, druggets, shades, oil-cloths, &c., at a great reduction in prices. All goods guaranteed. Particularly note No. 99 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—AN AMERICAN PROTestant young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children, or would do chamberwork and make herself useful; advertiser is willing and obliging; reference if required. Call for 2 days at No. 163 East 29th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., bell No. 3.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A LADY WISHES to procure a situation as chambermaid, waitress or plain sewer for an excellent girl that has been in her family some time, and whom she can highly recommend. Apply, for two days, to Mrs. Dr. ANDREWS, No. 152 West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or do chamberwork and waiting. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 127 East 12th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has best of City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 71 King-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Scotch Protestant young woman, with the best of City reference, desires a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; would take a place as nurse and plain sewer, if required; will be found fully competent for either of the above; wages moderate. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; has seven years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 221 West 17th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, as first-class cook; is willing to assist in washing, if required; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., two doors from 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable young woman as first-class cook in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing if required; is very capable; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 211 West 20th-st., near 8th-av., can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman who understands French and English cooking; best of City reference; will go out by the day; prefers a private family. Apply at No. 108 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED first-class Scotch Protestant cook, a situation in a first-class family; understands family baking in all its branches; can give good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 5 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTS A situation in a private family; one who thoroughly understands her business; can give the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 111 7th-av., entrance in 16th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation in a private family as good cook; an excellent washer and ironer; good baker; with good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes a situation as first-class cook; would assist in washing. Call at No. 91 West 25th st.

AS COOK, &c., CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted, by two respectable young women; are sisters; one is a first-rate cook and excellent washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing; they can give the best of City references from their last places. They can be seen until suited at No. 219 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations, by two respectable women: one as cook and to assist in the washing if required, the other as chambermaid and waitress; the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,371 Broadway, between 39th and 40th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST EXPErienced, tidy woman, who lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, also in England, a situation as plain cook or general servant; makes bread, washes and irons well, does up linen in style; wages, $6 a month; City or Brooklyn. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, who is a first-class cook; lived two years in her last situation; is perfectly neat and clean; wishes a situation as cook; would assist in the washing, if required; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation; is a good cook, washer and ironer; would do chamberwork and washing; has the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 12 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED AS A good cook, an excellent washer and ironer, also a good bread and biscuit baker; has a good City reference; wages no object; a good home preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 East 13th-st., corner of 3d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Welsh Protestant girl, as cook, washer and ironer. Inquire at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., six doors from Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman to cook, wash and iron in a small, private family. She has the best of City references. Call at No. 9 5th-st., for 2 days.

AS COOK AND BAKER.—A STEADY, COMpetent and trustworthy young woman desires a situation in City or country as first-class meat and pastry cook; can do all kinds of cooking after the English, American and French style; will assist in washing; has lived in some of the most respectable families. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A GERman cook, and also a chambermaid and waitress, wish situations together; they both understand their business perfectly; also, washing and ironing; have the best City reference; they are both Protestants. Can be seen at No. 669 Broadway, near Houston-st., up stairs.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—SITUAtions wanted by two steady, competent girls—one as cook, and the other as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen and well recommended at the residence of their present employer, No. 321 5th-av.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations by two respectable girls, one as plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; has best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 264 9th-st., third floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A respectable young woman, with undoubted reference, desires a situation in city or country; will be found a good cook and baker; a first-class washer and ironer; no objection to general housework; wages not so much an object as a steady place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor front.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a good, respectable servant, a situation; she is a good cook, washer and ironer; willing to work and make herself useful; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker wishes to obtain a situation in a family for the Winter; she is also capable of making ladies' and children's dresses in the latest styles. First-class recommendations given. Apply at No. 141 7th-av., near 20th-st., for two days.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A tidy girl, who lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, also in this City, a situation as general servant; makes bread; washes and irons well; is willing and obliging; does up linens in style; wages $5 to $6. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—AN ENGLISH Protestant girl wants a situation to do general housework in a small family; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer, good baker; has the best of City reference; is a first-class chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 103 West 28th-st., near 4th-av., room No. 6, second floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable woman, a situation to do general housework in a small family, and wants her little girl, 9 years old, with her; would go for small wages, in a good home; good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at 111 West 16th-st., in the rear, first floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a young girl, a situation to do general housework in a small family. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 15 Vanderbilt-av., between Dean and Bergen sts., Brooklyn. Has the best of City reference from her last place.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A SITUATION IS wanted by a Protestant woman who understands her business in cooking; is a good baker of bread and pastry, or will take a cook's situation in a boarding-house; is willing and obliging; has good reference; can enter her place right away. Can be seen at 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A GERMAN LADY would like to have a situation as lady's companion, where she could make herself useful in the household, or teach small children the piano, French, German and English. Address M. F., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; can do French fluting and all kinds of fine washing; can do chamberwork if required; has lived in the best families in the City. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 217 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS NURSE—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman who has had experience; competent to take charge of an infant from birth. Apply at her present employer's, No. 51 East 22d-st., for three days.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, for a young American woman, a situation in a comfortable family, where the care of one or two children, or some light employment will earn a home and such other benefits as merit may deserve. This is an easy opportunity to mitigate the hardships of the times to one who feels them sorely. Address F. G. H., *Times* Office.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a competent woman, as child's nurse, or to do light chamberwork; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City references can be given. Call at No. 9 5th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young girl as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 197 3d-av., three doors above 18th-st., in the fancy-store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG girl wishes a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and waitress; the best reference given; can be seen at No. 30 East 38th-st., near 4th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress, or as seamstress and chamberwork; can do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Grover & Baker's sewing machine; has six years' reference from her last place; no objection to Brooklyn. Call at No. 73 West 29th-st., for two days, second floor, back room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young American Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has good City reference; will be found civil and obliging. A good home in preference to high wages. Can be seen at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation, by a respectable Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and assist in the washing; will make herself generally useful; has the best City reference. No objections to country. Apply, for two days, at No. 303 East 12th-st.

AS MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, a situation as matron or housekeeper in a seminary, or in an institution, or in a private family, by a lady who is strictly conscientious and capable of the entire charge. She would have no objection to travel with a lady or a family. She has had several years of practical experience. The best of City reference given. Address, for one week, M. Y., or call at No. 64 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A YOUNG WOman wishes to engage as above; is a good cook, and first-rate baker of bread, pies, &c.; is a good washer, and can do up gentlemen's or ladies' linen in a superior manner; can give the best reference as to capability and sobriety. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A neat, competent young woman, of industrious habits, wants a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or laundress; has lived 7 years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 152 East 32d-st., near 2d-av.

FREE OF CHARGE!! FREE OF CHARGE!!—Servants with excellent City references, and at all prices, can be procured free of charge, at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

MALES.

AS CUSTOM-HOUSE CLERK.—WANTED, a situation as Custom-House clerk in an importing house, by a young man who is familiar with all the duties of such a position; best City reference. Address FREDERICK, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS ANXious to procure a situation for a coachman that he can highly recommend for the past ten years; he is a Protestant, married, and without any incumbrance, and knows his business thoroughly in every respect. Address T. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—SEAMSTRESS.—Situations wanted by a man and wife, (no family;) the man as coachman and gardener; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is also a good vegetable gardener; the woman as first-class seamstress; would take charge of a gentleman's place for the Winter; both are capable, honest and trustworthy, as their recommendations will verify. Address FRANK, Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young man as gardener, who has had several years experience in this country; has a thorough knowledge of fruits, flowers and vegetables and perfectly understands hot and cold graperies, also the growing of pineapples and laying out of gentlemen's places and gardening in general; the very best of references given. Address T. R., care of A. Bridgeman, No. 876 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—A MAN WHO IS A THORough practical gardener, wishes a situation; is a very successful grape grower, understands drawing plans of graperies, &c., &c., and is perfectly acquainted with landscape gardening in all its departments; is very highly recommended as a plant and vegetable gardener, and can give the highest City reference as to character and abilities. Address GARDENER, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER WANTS AN engagement; has a thorough knowledge of the culture of grapes under glass, &c., greenhouse plants, kitchen and flower gardens, and, in a word, is a superior gardener in its departments; is married, with a small family. Address GARDENER, No. 16 East 31st-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER—COOK, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted by man and wife. The man understands gardening, is a good groom and careful driver. His wife is a good cook, washer and ironer. Both will be found satisfactory to any one who may require their services. Can give the best of references from last and former employers. Any commands will address G. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family, by a single young man, who is not afraid of work; is a first-rate waiter; would go to the country; has the very best of City reference for the last 9 years for honesty, sobriety and good temper; will be found willing and obliging. Can be seen, or address JAMES, for two days, at No. 820 Broadway, or at No. 372 6th-av., in the drug-store, corner 23d-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, City or country; would go where a plain cook is kept; has had good practice in getting up dinners and suppers here and in Europe. Can be seen two days at No. 26 East 19th-st., or a note addressed WAITER, will be attended to.

AS WAITER.—WANTED A SITUATION, AS waiter in a private family, by a steady, active man, who understands his business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 38 West 13th-st., or at H. A. Kerr's, No. 746 Broadway.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by an Englishman. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Address, for two days, G. E., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

TO BOOKSELLERS.—A YOUNG MAN FROM the country, somewhat familiar with the trade, wishes a situation where his services, being tried, may prove ample evidence of his capacity. Best references. Address PARTON, French's Hotel, Room No. 177.

HELP WANTED.

A GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, on a small place at Greenwich, Conn., a young, single, strong, sober man, with unexceptionable reference, may apply immediately to No. 25 William-st., Rooms 3 and 4.

A PORTER.—WANTED, A PORTER IN A first-class boarding-house; one that has a knowledge of cabinet and upholstering work preferred. Apply, from 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 49 West 31st-st.

HARNESS MAKERS AND STITCHERS wanted, on military work, in a good airy and commodious shop. Apply at No. 65 East 25th-st.

LAUNDRESSES.

WASHING WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman; understands French fluting and all kinds of lace; also, gentlemen and ladies' washing; has the best of City references for character and capability. Apply at No. 158 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT EXPERIenced person wishes to take a family's washing, or a few gentlemen's; can do clothes in good order and on reasonable terms; or would go out by the day two days in the week; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 217 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the store.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, WHOSE EDUcation is of the very best, desires to give lessons in French and piano music and singing at her residence. Terms very moderate. The most excellent City reference given. Apply from 4 to 6 to Mlle. De B., 78 Houston-st.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO PRIVATE PUPILS, either English or classical, or a situation to teach for one or two hours a day in some school in the City, by a graduate of a New-England College, who for several years past has been teaching in a first-class Seminary in the South. The best of recommendations given. Terms, favorable. Address F, Union Theological Seminary. References—Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D., No. 149 East 12th-st.; Mr. Richard G. Pardee, No. 599 Broadway; Henry B. Smith, D. D., No. 34 East 25th-st.

EUROPE, CUBA, &c.—TWO LADIES, FRENCH and English, experienced in teaching and traveling, and superior teachers of French, Italian, English, German, Spanish, music, and all the highest branches of education, wish to find pupils in this City as resident or visiting instructresses, or to go abroad as companions to ladies or invalids. Best of reference given and required. Address, one month, ROMA, Box No. 39 Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN (PARISIAN) HAVING his evenings disengaged, would like to find a few pupils desirous of learning the French language. Terms low. Address, for a week, B. A. E., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF HARVARD wishes a situation as teacher in a school, academy, or family; has been teaching mathematics, the classics, French, &c., the past two years. Good references given. Address C. J. W., Cambridge, Mass.

TEACHER WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED teacher, as governor of an institution, for the English branches, principally arithmetic and composition. Good and promptly paid salary. Apply on Saturday, Sunday and Monday afternoons, at No. 72 West 20th-st.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED—A LADY DEsires a situation as daily or resident governess to young children, or companion to a lady and take charge of a house; is willing to travel. Call, or address R. J. H., No. 345 4th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AS TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—AN ENGlish lady wishes to form an engagement in a family or school, or as visiting governess. She teaches English, French and music, and can give the best references. Address E. C., No. 52 West 18th-st., New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A LARGE, FULL OR EXTRA SIZED, well-furnished house, on Union or Madison-squares, 5th-av., or adjacent thereto, to be occupied as a first-class boarding-house, with a select family. Reference and full security given by the applicant. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Building, Pine-st.

WANTED, FOR CASH.—A COUNTRY SEAT within 15 miles of the City Hall, with at least ten acres of land. Address A. X. T., Box No. 131 *Times* Office, giving full description. Brokers are requested not to answer.

FARMS.

FARM WANTED IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Twelve to twenty miles from New-York, near a railroad dépôt; about 60 acres of good land. House, barn and out-buildings must be in good order. Possession given about April 1. Wanted for some years. Address, with full particulars, H. Y. B., Box No. 153 *Times* Office, for one week.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH Cards and Envelopes of latest styles. Samples by mail. A. DEMAREST, Engraver, No. 182 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison Park.
Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fourteen teachers—six American, five French, two German and one Spanish. There is a Primary Department, also a Gymnasium. For complete details, names of the pupils' parents during the last six years, &c., see the prospectus. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.
Will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 17.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and at No. 26 West 36th-st.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS'
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 19 West 15th-st.,
Reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New York.

HIGHLAND COLLEGE.
FOR LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY EDUCATION.
NEWBURGH ON THE HUDSON.
This institution will be opened on the 1st of October next. It will be under the direction of Dr. C. S. Henry, Prof. George W. Greene and Dr. E. H. Cressy, who, with a body of able professors, will form the Faculty of Instruction. Its object is to give a thoroughly liberal education; such as is given in our best colleges, and, in addition, such a course of instruction in military science and art as will prepare its graduates to become competent officers for our militia and for the service of their country. The discipline will be military, with daily drill, and with camp instruction during a portion of every year. The regular collegiate course will occupy four years; but boys of 12 to 14 years of age will be admitted to a preparatory course of one or two years, according to their capacity and attainments.
TERMS—$300 per annum for board and instruction, payably half-yearly in advance. For further information address Rev. Dr. CRESSY, Secretary of the Faculty.
NEWBURGH, N. Y., September, 1861.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
POUGHKEEPSIE, ON THE HUDSON.
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., (of the Episcopal Church,) Principal.
A very select family school, receiving but thirty boarding pupils, offers advantages in all departments, unsurpassed by the most expensive institutions, at less than half their usual charges.
Mr. F. RONDEL, Associate Member of the Academy of Design, a native Parisian, has been secured for the classes in drawing, painting, sketching from Nature, and the French, which is spoken.
Mme. Isidora Clark and Mr. Richard Storrs Willis may be referred to respecting the musical culture of the Seminary.
Location, climate and scenery unsurpassed. Catalogues may be had at Appleton's, Randolph's, and of the Principal, by post.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal,
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.
Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17.
Catalogues, with references, at the book-stores of Carter or Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
MRS. MACAULAY
Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

MADAME F. REICHARDS'
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. For circulars, etc., apply as above.

M. W. LYONS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., reopens Sept. 16. Number of pupils limited to thirty, who will be under the direct supervision and instruction of the Principal. Special attention given to preparation for college, for which full responsibility is assumed. Reference is made to the following gentlemen who have been patrons:

W. W. Phillips, D. D., Horace Holden,
Jared Linsly, M. D., Moses A. Hoppock,
Willard Parker, M. D., Legrand Lockwood,
John Auchincloss, George Opdyke,
Gurdon Burchard, Daniel S. Schanck,
William Black, John C. Tucker.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 Fourth-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, opens its nineteenth academic year on the 9th of September. Pupils of all ages are received, and thoroughly prepared for business or college, by the assistance of twelve experienced Professors. Catalogues, of regulations, references, terms, &c., may be obtained at the Broadway book-stores, and at the Institute.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

SEWARD INSTITUTE, FLORIDA, N. Y.—Boarding School, with two departments, male and female, distinct in location and management. Winter session commences Oct. 21. Terms, $140 per annum. Circulars at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 48 Walker-st.; or address JOHN W. ROUND, A. M., Principal Male Department; Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal Female Department.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 68 WEST 26th-st., Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. This school for boys, and young gentlemen advanced in study, affords a thorough English education, complete preparation for College or for business, careful instruction in modern languages and drawing, and military drill, at the option of parents or guardians. The next year will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars at the bookstores.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 15th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

SUBURBAN-HOME SCHOOL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—Rev. Dr. SHEARS, Rector.—This old first-class school for boarding pupils only, affords rare inducements to parents seeking a good school at low rates. Military drills are on the school campus. Gold's steam-heater warms the establishment. Session begins Nov. 4.

THE GREYLOCK INSTITUTE—AT SOUTH Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass., will commence the next session Nov. 6. Circulars can be had of A. S. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st.; W. W. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st.; at Rice & Andrews' Educational Rooms, No. 335 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M.

A CLERGYMAN AND PROFESSIONAL teacher, in a pleasant village a few hours from New-York, will receive a few boys into his family, to educate and furnish a home. Circulars and information may be obtained, or an interview had, by inquiry at the office of Weeks & De Forest, No. 58 Wall-st., or by addressing TEACHER, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL of the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, N. Y., receives students Nov. 1, for a term of twenty-one weeks. Board and tuition, common English, including military drill, under an experienced officer, $150 a year. Superior advantages for young ladies in piano, music, French and English. Write for a catalogue.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO GIVE INSTRUCTION to one or two children in the early branches of an English education; will take the whole charge of them if desired. Salary not so much an object as a pleasant home. Would go in the country or to California. Address I. B., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE MISSES O'BRIEN'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Removed from No. 125 West 22d-st. to No. 154 West 43d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 16. A limited number of young ladies will be received as boarding pupils.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

HOBART HALL, NO. 98 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. Additional advantages for boarders, at reduced rates. Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR EIGHT small boys on a large farm near Hackensack, N. J. Board and tuition $33 per quarter. Pupils received any time. For circulars address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

R. P. JENKS' SELECT, CLASSICAL AND Mathematical School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9, 1861, at 1,186 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH and French School, with Primary Department, will reopen Sept. 18, No. 15 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN—Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals. For circulars, address them, or the Agent, J. R. WILCOX, No. 343 4th-av.

THE MISSES FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 38 West 48th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S CLASS (FOR TWELVE young Ladies) reopens on TUESDAY, Oct. 1, at No. 52 West 18th-st.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., will reopen Oct. 1, 1861.
GEN. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 103d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 507 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. I. H. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 20, with a full corps of Professors and Teachers.
For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 57 John-st.; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

EVENING SCHOOLS.
EDUCATION FREE TO ALL.
The public are hereby informed, that Evening Schools, for both Males and Females, will be opened at the Schoolhouses herein designated, on MONDAY, Oct. 7, 1861, for the education of those whose ages or avocations prevent them from attending day schools. Experienced and well-qualified teachers have been employed, and everything provided that will be required to conduct the Schools in an efficient manner, and thus afford thorough instruction to pupils

FREE OF CHARGE.
Applications for admissions must be made at the schoolrooms as soon as the Schools are opened.

MALE SCHOOLS.

Wards.	No.	and Location of School Houses.
1st.	29.	Greenwich-st., near Rector.
4th.	1.	No. 33 Rose-st.
5th.	44.	Corner of North Moore and Varick sts.
6th.	23.	City Hall-place, near Pearl-st.
7th.	31.	Monroe-st., near Montgomery.
8th.	38.	Clarke-st., near Broome.
9th.	16.	West Thirteenth-st., near Seventh-av.
10th.	42.	Allen-st., near Hester.
11th.	36.	Ninth-st., near Avenue C.
12th.	37.	Eighty-seventh-st., near Third-av.
12th.	39.	One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-st., Harlem.
12th.	43.	Manhattanville.
13th.	34.	Broome-st., between Sheriff and Willett.
14th.	30.	Baxter-st., near Grand.
15th.	10.	Wooster-st., near Bleecker.
16th.	11.	Seventeenth-st., near Eighth-av.
17th.	13.	Houston-st., near Essex.
18th.	40.	Twentieth-st., near Second-av.
19th.	18.	Fifty-first-st., near Lexington-av.
20th.	32.	West Thirty-second-st., near Seventh-av
21st.	49.	Thirty-seventh-st., near Second-av.
22d.	17.	Forty-seventh-st., near Eighth-av.
22d.	28.	Fortieth-st., near Eighth-av.
22d.	51.	Forty-fourth-st., near Ninth-av.

FEMALE SCHOOLS.

Wards.	No.	and Location of School-Houses.
1st.	29.	Greenwich-st., near Rector.
4th.	14.	Oliver-st., near Cherry.
6th.	24.	Elm-st., near Leonard.
7th.	31.	Monroe-st., near Montgomery.
8th.	38.	Clarke-st., near Broome.
9th.	16.	West Thirteenth-st., near Seventh-av.
10th.	42.	Allen-st., near Hester.
11th.	15.	Fifth-st., near Avenue C.
12th.	37.	Eighty-seventh-st., Yorkville.
12th.	43.	Manhattanville.
12th.	39.	One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-st., Harlem.
13th.	34.	Broome-st., near Sheriff.
14th.	5.	Mott-st., near Spring.
15th.	10.	Wooster-st., near Bleecker.
16th.	11.	Seventeenth-st., near Eighth-av.
17th.	19.	Fourteenth-st., near First-av.
18th.	50.	Twentieth-st., near Third-av.
19th.	18.	Fifty-first-st., near Lexington-av.
20th.	33.	Twenty-eighth-st., near Ninth-av.
21st.	14.	Twenty-seventh-st., near Second-av.
22d.	17.	Forty-seventh-st., near Eighth-av.
22d.	28.	Fortieth-st., near Eighth-av.

SCHOOLS FOR COLORED PEOPLE.
No. 2 Laurens-st., near Broome—males and females.
Seventeenth-st., between Sixth and Seventh avs.—males and females.

The Term of all the Schools aforesaid commences on MONDAY, Oct. 7, and continues eighteen weeks, exclusive of the usual Holiday vacation.
By order of the Board of Education.
THOMAS BOESE, Clerk.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 20 East 25th-st., near Madison-square. The French and Spanish Languages are taught by resident governesses. Applications for circulars, &c., will receive immediate attention.

FOUR LITTLE GIRLS, UNDER THE age of eleven years, will be received as boarders, at the Misses WILLIAMS' School, No. 23 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, near De Kalb-av. This school has been established nearly nine years. It is pleasantly situated, a few rods from Washington Park. The comforts of a home will be combined with a good education. The health of the children particularly attended to. For particulars, apply at the school.

TO WIDOWERS AND GUARDIANS.—A lady of education and respectability, with a grown up daughter, living close to Madison-square, wishes the entire charge of two children. They will receive kind and liberal treatment, with the best educational advantages, music and the French language, which is spoken fluently. Address EUROPEAN, care of Scribner & Welford, Publishers, Brooks' Building.

EDUCATIONAL ROOMS, NO. 335 BROADWAY.—For parents seeking Schools for their children, for Trustees and others wanting Teachers, and for Teachers wishing introductions to teach. N. B. A few vacancies for Boarding Pupils in a first-class City Seminary, with unusual facilities for Parisian French and Music, at very low rates. RICE & ANDREWS.

MADAME J. V. CAUCHOIS' ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 258 West 23d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 9. A class of Oil Painting and Grecian Art on Saturdays, taught by Mme. Cauchois. Particular attention given to the Primary Department.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING-SCHOOL AT PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Boys fitted for college or business. French is the language of the house. For circulars containing references and full particulars, apply to Fijux Hotel, No. 10 Waverley-place, or to the Principal, JULES ROUSSEL, A. M.

INSTITUTE RIDING SCHOOL—(CAPT. RALSTON) Nos. 115 and 117 West 23d-st., reopens Oct. 1, for private and class riding lessons, &c., and circulars or any information can be obtained at the Institute. Saddle horses for Central Park or road for ladies' or gentlemen's riding.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open Nov. 4. Circulars may be had of W. UNDERHILL, Esq., No. 183 Water-st.; of W. J. ELGER, Esq., No. 882 Broadway, or of the Principal.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK—$110 per. year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State, brick buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments. Winter Term, Dec. 5. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT WILTON, CONN.—This school is easy of access to New-York; location healthy. Pupils are under the immediate care of the Principal. Terms from $120 to $160 per year. For full particulars, address the Principal.
AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS.—An experienced teacher, with a healthy situation on the sound, near the City, would take this number at reasonable charges. Address A. M., Box No. 263, Post-office, New-York.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY—NO. 5 Beekman-st., New-York. (Removed from Bible House.) Wanted a French lady to teach in the country; compensation small. Call at 1 o'clock, P. M.
G. G. SAXE.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP. School opens Sept. 10. $126 per annum for board. Send for circular.

THE MISSES OAKLEY WILL REOPEN their School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts., where circulars may be obtained.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The next term of this Institution will commence Oct. 2. The course of instruction occupies two years. Graduates are admitted to the bar without further examination. Four prizes of the sums of $250, $200, $150 and $100 are awarded to members of the Senior Class. For catalogues, apply to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, No. 37 Lafayette-place.

MUSICAL.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

THE BANJO.—INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN ON this popular instrument by Mr. G. C. DOBSON, who will guarantee to learn the pupil nine proficient tunes of their own choice, for the sum of $3; he will also learn them to accompany singing, in a few lessons, also to accompany any other instrument. Each pupil taught separately one hour. The best of references given if required. Pupils taught at their residence if desired. GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 68 Christopher-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts., N. Y.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS. HAS REmoved to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150, and warranted. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of Musical Merchandise at war prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let, from $2 to $6 per month, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre Organs for churches at low prices.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER OF vocal and instrumental music (piano, violin and guitar,) French and German languages, by a single gentleman, who has had great experience in teaching. Testimonials and references most satisfactory. Address TEACHER, East Windham, Greene County, N. Y.

PIANO-FORTES AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.—New and second-hand pianos for sale and hire at M. WALKER'S music-store, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

MR. JULIUS METZ INFORMS HIS PUPILS, of New-York and Brooklyn, that he is ready to give instructions on the piano and singing. Apply at his residence, No. 359 State-st., Brooklyn, or of Messrs. Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, LIVING IN 33d-st., near 5th-av., would let, with board, a suite of second-story rooms. To a gentleman and wife, or a small family wishing good accommodations and a pleasant home, this will be found a desirable opportunity. Persons of religious principles preferred. References exchanged. Address Box No. 1,540 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANT SECOND-story front parlor, newly furnished, also front room and bed-room in third-story, to let to families or single gentlemen, (dinner at 6 P. M.,) at No. 53 East 28th-st., first brown-stone house on east side 4th-av.; very convenient to cars and stages; board first-class. References given and required.

BOARDING.—A GENTEEL FAMILY WISHING to reduce expenses can obtain board for the Fall and Winter on moderate terms in a handsomely-furnished house, at Greenwich Conn., (which is little over an hour's ride from New-York,) and within 15 minutes' walk from the New-Haven Railroad Dépôt. References exchanged. Address X. Y. Z., Greenwich, Conn.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT front rooms, having gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c., can be had, with board, on moderate terms, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. Terms for two persons, $8 to $14 per week, according to rooms required. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, without children, living one door from Washington-square, would take a family to board, and give them a handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom, with every convenience, on second floor, and private table. Address H. R., Box No. 2,712 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN WHO CAN occupy a room together, may find comfortable board in a strictly private family in Brooklyn, within three minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Address W. L., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNfurnished; to those furnishing their rooms a liberal deduction; house with all the modern improvements; dinner at 6 o'clock; references exchanged. Apply at No. 72 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A QUIET, GENTEEL FAMILY without boarders or children, offer two desirable, rooms, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen friends; unexceptionable references required and given. No. 152 West 25th-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can obtain a pleasant front room and board with a private family, at No. 94 West 27th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, A handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or accommodations for a family without children; reference required. Apply at No. 106 2d-av.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS and board for a gentleman and wife, in a first-class house and neighborhood, with a small family. Terms moderate. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 128 West 25th-st., for two days.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a parlor floor, four rooms, handsomely furnished, with private table; corner house, with side windows, good view and airy; references exchanged. Apply at No. 266 4th-av., southwest corner 21st-st.

BOARDING.—A LADY, OCCUPYING THE beautifully located house, No. 6 Lexington-av., will accommodate two or three gentlemen and their wives; also, single gentlemen, with handsome rooms and first-rate board. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD for a gentleman and his wife or single gentleman, may be had at No. 404 4th-st. Location convenient to Broadway stages and 4th-av. cars.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av. Family private. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—TWO ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, communicating, if required; house has all modern improvements. No other boarders. Apply at No. 51 Cranberry-st., Brooklyn Heights.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE second floor to rent, with board, at No. 43 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References given and required.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 28th-st.; prices reduced. Best references given and required.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, ON second floor, may be had, with board, at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—BOARD OR PARtial board for one or two gentlemen, in a strictly private English family, with all the home comforts. Location pleasant, Adelphi-st., near the Fulton-av. cars. Apply at No. 169 William-st., New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NO. 170 WASHINGton-st., on second floor; a front parlor and bedroom adjoining, if desired, for a gentleman and wife, or gentlemen; also, a single room. Five minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE FRONT room, with large pantry, on second floor, may be obtained, with board, in a small private family, at No. 64 West Warren-st. References required.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A Scotch lady, accustomed to a good table, having a large room, well furnished, with a large closet, gas, bath and other conveniences, will take one or two single gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, to board. The house is pleasantly situated, a few minutes' walk from the Wall-st. or Fulton ferry. Address Mrs. A. STARLING, Brooklyn Post-office, or C. R., Box No. 1,455 New-York Post-office, with real name and place of business.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE CHILDREN TO board in a private family in Brooklyn, where there is a select school for small children. Every attention will be paid to their moral, religious and intellectual training, and the comforts of a home may be had. Satisfactory references given and required. Terms reasonable. For further particulars inquire at No. 173 Livingston-st., near Hoyt.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES BOARD IN A private family, or where there are but few boarders. A large and small room adjoining, on second floor, would be preferred, and the locality must be above 8th-st., and below 24th-st., and between Broadway and 6th-av. The best of references given. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 3,789 Post-office.

W. ELMER, M. D., PHYSICIAN TO THE Sanitary Retreat for invalid females, is now prepared to accommodate a limited number of patients also at his private dwelling, No. 58 West 23d-st. where large, airy and well furnished rooms may be had at a reasonable rates. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF APARTments on the first floor, (including paintings, statuary, &c.,) consisting of parlor, dining-room, bedroom, conservatory, bath-room, and every modern convenience, with private table only, may be had at No. 140 5th-av. References exchanged.

A CARD TO BACHELORS.—SEVERAL well furnished rooms will be let to gentlemen, with full board. The accommodations are first-class, and would be desirable for a party of friends or a small club. Also, two or three gentlemen can have dinner only, if desired. No. 19 5th-av.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODerate prices, can be had at No. 49 West 31st-st., corner Broadway. This house is nicely furnished, and kept in the best style, and is well suited to the comfort of good class families and single gentlemen; lowest price for single rooms with board, $6 per week.

ALL AND EVERY LUXURY WITH THE quiet and elegance of private life, may be obtained in the home of a Southern family, by a party of gentlemen or a small family. Private table if desired. Table appointments unexceptionable. Apply to GRIFFIN & GULICK, No. 62 East 14th-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A PLEASANT front room on second floor, also rooms on third, to let with board to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, at No. 5 Poplar-st., within three minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry, and eight of Wall-st.

106 NINTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, with board, one large parlor on first floor, newly furnished. Also, one large room on second floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife. Single rooms to gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT, WITH OR without partial board. House contains all the modern improvements, and is pleasantly situated. No. 159 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Family strictly private. Best of references given and required.

BOARD, WITH ROOMS WELL FURNISHed, in a private house, with modern improvements, an entire second story and a parlor and bedroom, to single gentlemen or families, No. 51 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, child and nurse, in the upper part of the City, or would take rooms, furnished, without board. Terms must be moderate. Address, with full particulars, H. M., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN.—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS for a family to let, with board. The house is pleasantly situated, convenient to either Wall-st. or Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. 87 Henry-st. References exchanged.

AT NO. 22 EAST 14TH-ST.—HOUSE FORmerly occupied by Mrs. Jenks. First-class parties can be accommodated with large and airy rooms with board. House renovated. Private baths. Dinner at 6.

A SUITE OF THREE VERY DESIRABLE rooms to let on the first floor, with or without board. Apply at No. 31 East 24th-st., corner of 4th-av.

TO LET—AT NO. 68 IRVING-PLACE, A LARGE, comfortably furnished room, with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen.

TO LET—DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD, at No. 118 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn. Reference given and required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY CAN BE ACcommodated with board for the Winter, in Hohokus, on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, 23 miles from Jersey City, ten minutes' walk from dépôt; a good comfortable home can be had where there are no other boarders and no children. Terms easy. For further particulars, inquire of JOHN PAKE, carman, No. 293 Washington-st., or of Mrs. PAKE, Hohokus.

BOARD AT TARRYTOWN FOR THE WINTER.—A few persons can obtain board with delightful rooms, in Broadway, second door above the Monument. A competent instructress will attend to the education of children, if desired. Apply as above, or at No. 334 Broadway, cor. Worth-st., 3d story, New-York.

THERE IS ONE PLACE IN THE CITY where pure country cows' milk is sold, and no other, for 6 cents a quart, at No. 146 East 10th-st., by the Rockland County and New-Jersey Milk Association, between Broadway and 4th-av. S. W. CANFIELD,
General Agent.
Reference—Come and see for yourselves.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FIRST-CLASS SUBURban residence in West 54th-st., adjacent to the Central Park, and in full view of the Skating Pond. House 22.6x50 feet, brown stone, with furnace, and garden, comprising four full lots. Will be let or leased low to a responsible tenant. Mantle and pier mirrors and window cornices made to order may be left in the house. Apply to F. C. COOPER, No. 107 East 12th-st., or No. 1[illegible] West 36th-st.

TO LET—THE TWO FOUR-STORY, BROWN-stone, basement houses, Nos. 296 and 297½ West 21st-st., opposite the Theological Seminary Grounds, a very desirable situation, at low rents, to good tenants. Apply to J. J. CRAIG, No. 128 West 23d-st.

TO LET—THREE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSES, with all the modern improvements, situated on De Kalb-av., between Bedford-av. and Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 221 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—NO. 68 WEST BALTIC-ST., BROOKlyn; a first-class, three-story, twenty-five feet front house, in superior order, having every modern improvement; will be let low. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET OR LEASE—IN BROOKLYN, A handsome cottage house, (12 rooms, gas, furnace, &c.,) with a large plot of ground, pleasantly situated near Myrtle-av. cars. Combines advantages of City and country. Rent $400. Apply to E. S. YOUNG, No. 23 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A HOUSE IN Franklin-av., Brooklyn, near Myrtle-av. cars; rent $8 per month. Inquire of PETER A BEST, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—TO A SMALL GENTEEL FAMILY, the second story and part of the third, with one of the basement rooms, in the house No. 213 West 27th-st. Rent low, if the applications are satisfactory.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000-horse power, and rooms 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists' Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—A FULL-sized four-story, high stoop, first-class, completely and elegantly furnished house, to rent to a private family only, located in 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., for six months or one or two years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET—A BROWN-STONE ENGLISH BASEMENT house, in East 35th-st., near Madison-av., in complete order, thoroughly and handsomely furnished, to a private family only. Apply at No. 63 Wall-st., or E. SPROUT.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A THREE-story, attic and basement house, fully furnished, No. 1 Lamartine-place, to a neat, responsible family, for $100 a month. May be seen to-day, between 8 and 10 o'clock A. M.

TO LET—FOR 6 OR 11 MONTHS FROM 1ST NOvember, a magnificently furnished house in a first-class neighborhood. To let—2 first-class storage warehouses. For particulars, apply to J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 45 EAST 20th-st., to a small private family only; 12 rooms in perfect order, with the improvements. Apply to K. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—BROOKSIDE, THE RESIDENCE OF Charles H. Ruggles, within the City of Poughkeepsie, containing 10 acres of land. The house is large and convenient; the grounds are filled with fine fruit trees of every variety. To let with or without the furniture, horses, carriages, cows, poultry, &c. Possession will be given on the 1st of November. For particulars, inquire of the subscriber on the premises.
CHARLES H. RUGGLES.

TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF TREMONT, a neat country house, twelve rooms, lot 100x100 feet, situated on high ground, three minutes' walk from railroad dépôt, one block from stage route, eleven miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad. Attached to the house is a good well of water; communication to the City every hour; fare 15 cents. Will be rented cheap. Apply to or address WILLIAM GRAY, Tremont, Westchester County.

TWO RESIDENCES IN POUGHKEEPSIE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—One with three acres of land, full-grown shade, and fruit trees of the choicest vaarieties; house 50x60. The other, three-quarters of an acre, house 40x34, with wing—most desirable property in Poughkeepsie. A rare chance for investment.
JACOB B. JEWETT, Poughkeepsie.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm of 97 acres, near Rye Dépôt, Westchester County, with stock, fixtures, implements, &c. Apply to HANSON K. CORNING, No. 84 South-st., New-York.

COTTAGES AND FARMS FOR SALE.—25 acres, for $1,000; 6 acres, $1,550; 12 acres, $1,950; also, other farms. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BACK TAXES! BACK TAXES!
THE REBELLION!
IMPORTANT FROM WESTCHESTER COUNTY!
8,000 LOTS! 8,000 LOTS!
FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER!
COMMENCING OCTOBER 16.
MEN OF NEW-YORK, EXAMINE ADVERTISEMENTS,
AT NO. 276 CANAL-ST., NO. 276,
And save your property.
JOHN STEVENS.
There are from 6,000 to 8,000 lots in the various new villages in Westchester County, advertised for sale on the 16th of October. The subscriber will make a clean settlement of this Back Tax business for all who choose to employ him. Nothing charged for examining advertisements. Let all examine, at No. 276 Canal-st., Oct. 7th, 8th, 10th and 11th, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
N. B.—You who have money to invest profitably, call as above—No. 276 Canal-st., near Broadway.
JOHN STEVENS.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, (the middle one of the three,) in perfect order, in 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; house 16 feet 8 inches by 45 feet; lot 16 feet 8 inches by 100 feet. Price $6,500; cash $1,000, $2,000 during the year; balance on bond and mortgage. Apply to T. H., Room No. 13, No. 37 Park-row.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANT house, furnished or unfurnished, No. 129 East 19th-st. Price on terms favorable. The neighborhood is good and the house possesses every convenience. Can be seen only from 8 to 10 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York; commencing October 1st in Brooklyn, October 2d in New-York.
In the new building on 5th-av., recently erected for the purpose, will be found every requisite for such an establishment. In addition to the dancing, classes will also be formed for exercises in a new system of Calisthenics, especially valuable to ladies and children of delicate frame. Mr. Dodworth would be glad to make arrangements with Seminaries for lessons in Dancing, Calesthenics or Military Drill.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

PRIVATE DANCING CLASSES.—MR. CHARRUAUD respectfully acquaints his patrons and the families who may be desirous of forming classes at their residences, to leave their name and address, as soon as possible, at No. 148 East 17th-st., where circulars can be obtained. Boarding-Schools attended to also.
N. B.—The class at Mrs. STEERS' Boarding School, No. 54 East 11th-st., will commence the 29th inst. Days, TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 o'clock, afternoon.

HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 206 8th-av., near 21st-st.—Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, AFTERNOON and EVENING, commencing Oct. 10. All the fashionable and approved dances taught. Also, a new quadrille, (the American Continentals.) Apply as above.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST.—Mme. DUBREUL FERRERO respectfully announces that the above Academy will open for instruction on SATURDAY, Oct. 5. Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at the Academy.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE SPLENDID BLACK CHARGER bought by the Duc de Joinville, was sold by Mr. J. O. TAYLOR, No. 105 East 24th-st., for the Comté de Paris. Mr. TAYLOR has now the finest and the most stylish pair of 16 hands, long-tail bays in America. He will drive them on the Park next SATURDAY, at 4½ P. M.

FOR SALE—ONE SINGLE TRUCK, PERFECTLY new; also, pole and whiffle trees; one double truck, second hand, in perfect running order; each a bargain. Apply to ADAM BLAIR, Columbia, near State-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TEAM OF WORK-horses; also two single horses, suitable for any work, and two spring team-wagons, suitable for express business or heavy work. Inquire at stable, No. 349 Madison-st.

HORSES BOARDED FOR THE SEASON—In the country, by the advertiser, who has superior accommodations, and first quality of feed; best of references given. Apply at No. 117 Fulton-st.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, book-binders and printers. Every style of blank book and stationery articles for business, professional and private use, at very low price.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Steam printers and lithographers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Best work at lowest prices.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, September 21, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS INDORSED "PROposals for Indian Goods," (class 1, 2 or 3, as the case may be, to be delivered in the City of New-York, will be received at the Office of Indian Affairs until 10 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, the 15th day of October next, for furnishing the following-named articles:

CLASS NO 1.

Mackinac Blankets, Cloths and Dry Goods.

2,000 pairs 3-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
2,500 pairs 2½-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
1,000 pairs 2-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
800 pairs 1½ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4¼ pounds.
500 pairs 1-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
800 pairs 3-point scarlet Mackinac blankets to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
300 pairs 2½ point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
250 pairs 2-point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches and weigh 5¼ pounds.
250 pairs 1-point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
100 pairs 3½-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 66 by 84 inches, and weigh 10 pounds.
600 pairs 3-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
600 pairs 2½-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
200 pairs 3½-point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 66 by 84 inches, and weigh 10 pounds.
200 pairs 3-point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
200 pairs 2½ point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
200 pairs 3½-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 66 by 84 inches, and weigh 10 pounds.
400 pairs 3-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
400 pairs 2½-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
250 pairs 2-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
200 pairs 1½-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4¼ pounds.
120 pairs 1-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
4,000 yards fancy list blue cloth.
500 do. do. green cloth.
2,000 do. gray list blue cloth.
2,000 do. saved list blue cloth.
1,500 do. do. scarlet cloth.
1,000 do. do. green cloth.
100 pounds worsted yarn, (3-fold.)
100 dozen cotton flag handkerchiefs.
100 do. fancy cotton do. do.
50 do. black silk do. do.
100 do. 8-4 cotton shawls.
100 do. 6-4 do. do.
50 do. 4-4 do. do.
100 do. 8-4 woolen do.
500 pounds linen thread, No. 40.
50 gross worsted gartering.
40,000 yards calico.
25,000 do. Merrimac calico.
7,500 do. Turkey red calico.
20,000 do. blue drilling.
10,000 do. osnaburgs.
7,500 do. brown drilling.
5,000 do. Georgia stripes.
5,000 do. blue denims.
5,000 do. cottonade.
12,500 do. bed ticking.
5,000 do. Kentucky jeans.
1,500 do. satinets.
10,000 do. plaid linseys.
2,500 do. bleached shirting.
25,000 do. domestic shirting, unbleached.
20,000 do. do. sheeting, do.
3,000 do. bleached do.
10,000 do. brown cotton duck.
10,000 do. checks, stripes and plaids.
2,000 do. flannels, assorted.
1,000 pounds cotton thread.
1,000 do. brown gilling twine, No. 30.
800 do. cotton maitre.
1,500 twilled flannel shirts.
1,500 calico shirts.
200 dozen hickory shirts.
100 do. Madras handkerchiefs.

CLASS NO. 2.

Ready-made Clothing.

175 frock-coats, indigo blue broadcloth.
175 pantaloons, do. do.
50 indigo blue Mackinac blanket capotes.
175 blue satinet coats.
175 do. do. pantaloons.
75 cadet-mixed satinet coats.
75 do. do. pantaloons.
275 gray satinet coats, (sack.)
275 do. pantaloons.
275 do. vests.

CLASS NO. 3.

Hardware, Agricultural Implements, &c.

4,000 pounds brass kettles.
400 tin kettles, (5 sizes.)
125 nests Japanned kettles, (8 in a nest.)
275 camp kettles, (3 sizes.)
175 dozen 2-quart tin pans.
150 do. 3-quart tin pans.
20 do. 8-quart do.
375 do. tin cups.
100 do. squaw awls.
70 do. fish hooks.
200 do. fish lines.
750 gross needles, assorted.
275 dozen coarse tooth combs.
75 do. fine tooth combs.
50 do. scissors.
200 do. shears.
125 do. grubbing hoes.
35 do. weeding hoes.
150 drawing knives, 10 inches.
50 hand-saws.
100 dozen hand-saw files, 4½ inches.
5 do. shovels.
25 do. spades.
750 short handle fry-pans.
25 dozen basting spoons.
200 do. iron table spoons.
20 do. axes, to weigh 4½ to 5½ pounds.
100 do. half-axes, to weigh 3 pounds, (with handles.)
100 do. zinc mirrors.
100 do. fire steels.
100 pounds brass wire.
100 do. best Chinese vermillion.

Goods of American manufacture of the required styles and quality will be preferred; but as the samples of blankets and cloths are foreign fabrics, it will be necessary, in proposing a domestic article of either of those kinds, that a sample thereof shall accompany the bid.

The articles to be furnished must in all respects conform to and be equal with the Government samples, which may be seen at this office on and after the *third of October* next. The articles will be rigidly inspected and compared with the samples by an agent or agents appointed for that purpose. Such as may be unequal thereto in any particular will be rejected; in which case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality within three days; or, if that be not done, they will be purchased at his expense. Payment will be made for the goods received on invoices thereof, certified by the agent or agents appointed to inspect them.

It is to be understood that the right will be reserved to require a greater or less quantity of any of the articles named than that specified in the above schedule; and all bids or furnishing said articles may be rejected at the option of the Department; and that none from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a previous contract with the United States, or who are not manufacturers or wholesale dealers in the required articles, will be considered; and the fact that bidders are such manufacturers or dealers must be evidenced by the certificate of the Collector of the port where they reside, or where it is proposed to deliver the articles.

The proposals must embrace the articles, with the quantities thereof, as they are arranged in the schedule, with the prices annexed to each, in dollars and cents, at which they are to be furnished; and the amounts must be carried out and footed up for each class. Said prices and amounts must be so given, without any modification, or proposed modification, or variation whatever. They should be submitted with the following heading:

"I (or we) hereby propose to furnish for the service of the Indian Department, and according to the terms of its advertisement therefor, dated 21st September, 1861, the following articles, at the prices thereto affixed, (here insert the list according to the class or classes proposed for,) deliverable in the City of New-York by the first day of April next, or at such time or times during the year 1862 as may be ordered by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and, if this proposal be accepted, (here insert the words, 'in whole or in part' if more than one class be proposed for, I (or we) will, within twenty days thereafter, execute a contract accordingly, and give security, satisfactory to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the faithful performance of the same."

Each proposal must be accompanied with a guarantee in the following form, to be signed by two or more responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

"We hereby jointly and severally guarantee that the above bidder, (or bidders,) if a contract shall be awarded to him, (or them,) according to his (or their) bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the performance thereof, as prescribed in the advertisement for proposals for Indian goods, dated 21st September, 1861; and, in the event of his (or their) failure so to do, we hereby agree to bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and assigns, to forfeit and pay the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal."

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

No proposal will be considered that does not strictly conform, in all particulars, to the terms and directions of this advertisement.

CHARLES E. MIX, Acting Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS, TILL THE 21ST OF October, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., are invited for supplying the Army with Beef Cattle on the hoof, to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate.

Bidders are requested to comply in all particulars with the form of bid published herewith.

Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury notes, or other funds it has for disbursement, and to reject any bid and for any cause. No bid will be entertained unless the bidder is present to respond to his bid.

The Government will receive 4,000 head under the contract, and will reserve the right to require any additional number up to 16,000 head.

Deliveries to be made weekly in such quantities as may be required.

The cattle must average 1,300 pounds gross weight, and no animal will be received which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross.

No conditional bid will be received.

The bids to be directed to Capt. A. BECKWITH, C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle."

Form of Bid.

I, A. B., do hereby propose to deliver to the Government good Beef Cattle, on the hoof, for —— per hundred pounds gross weight. The Cattle to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate, according to the terms of the inclosed advertisement. The Cattle to be weighed on the scales, and the weight so determined to be the purchase-weight. I hereby agree to give a good and sufficient bond for the fulfillment of the contract, and to receive Treasury notes or other Government funds in payment for the Cattle.

The first delivery of the Cattle will be required to be made about the 10th of November, 1861.

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1861.

PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, AND AN ESTImate of the cost of a range of plain wooden barracks, sufficient for the accommodation of eight hundred men, to be erected on the public ground at Fort Hamilton, are invited at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 5th inst., when they will be submitted to the Quartermaster-General at Washington for his approval or rejection. These plans may be for a building of one or two stories, and must contemplate room sufficient to allow thirty-seven and a half superficial feet of floor to each person, with an allowance in addition for kitchens. The specifications should state the size of the timber proposed to be used, the kind and depth of foundation walls, the kind of weather-boarding, roof-covering, flooring, thickness of doors, and window sashes, and door and window trimmings, and all other particulars necessary to a proper understanding of the kind of building proposed to be erected by the person offering the plan. The estimate must state the entire cost of the structure, and the shortest time which would be required to complete it.

D. D. TOMPKINS,
Col. and Assist. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the School Officers of the XXIId Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 16th of October instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the heating apparatus necessary for heating, with hot water or steam, Ward School House No. 51, in West 44th-st., in said Ward. Specifications for said apparatus are on file, and can be seen at the office of Amnon Macvey, Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st., and the proposals offered must be in conformity with said specifications. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, the names of whom must accompany the proposal. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

BENJ. F. FAIRCHILD,
Chairman School Officers XXIId Ward.

JOSEPH CUDLIPP, JR., Secretary.

AUCTION SALES

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SALE OF FINE OIL-PAINTINGS

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 5th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his Salesroom, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a collection of fine, modern oil-paintings, comprising Marines, Landscapes, Exteriors, Cattle pieces, &c., &c., among which will be found several GUARANTEED ORIGINALS, viz:

AN EXTERIOR, by DE BRACKELIER.
AN EXTERIOR, by VAN SEVERDONCK.
WINTER SCENE, by SMETS.
MOONLIGHT, by KERRYMANS.
LANDSCAPE, by ROESSELS.

Also many others by well-known artists. The paintings are now on exhibition, and the attention of those in want of fine paintings is invited to the same.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of first-class furniture, consisting of parlor, chamber and library suites, side-boards, book-cases, etageres, wardrobes, work-tables, extension tables, &c. Catalogues at sale.

NOTICE.—SALE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio, in a cause in chancery therein depending, wherein Charles Moran and others are complainants, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company and others are defendants; and pursuant to auxiliary decrees of the Circuit Courts of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, the District of Indiana, and the Northern District of Illinois respec. vely, in causes depending in chancery in said Courts respectively, wherein the same parties are complainants and defendants respectively, as in said cause first above mentioned, the undersigned, John Ferguson and Thos. E. Walker, as Grantees in trust and Trustees in one of the several Deeds of Trust or Mortgage upon which said decrees are founded, and also as Special Master Commissioners of said Courts respectively, duly appointed by said Courts respectively for that purpose, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, but for not less than the sum of $500,000, at the United States Court-house, in the City of Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, on the 24th day of October, A. D., 1861, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, the following described property, to wit: The Railroad of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, including the right of way thereof, the road-bed thereof, the superstructure of all sorts thereon, its water and other station-houses and shops, and the land and ground connected therewith, and all tools and implements used or provided to be used therein, and in constructing and repairing cars and machinery for said road, or the track and superstructures aforesaid; all turn-tables; all depôts, and buildings, and fixtures, and structures, of whatever name or nature, and the lands and grounds connected therewith, used or provided to be used in operating said road, and belonging thereto, and wherever situate; and all cars, engines and rolling stock belonging to said Company; and all supplies of timber, lumber, iron, fuel, and every other thing provided by said Companies, or by the several original Companies which were consolidated into said Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, to be used in operating said Road, wherever situate, by the same title by which the same are holden by said Company, or by said original Companies, severally together, with all corporate franchises of said Company, and of the said original Companies severally, including the right and franchise of said several Companies to be and act as a Corporation, to be sold as an entirety. Said decrees provide that the purchaser upon the confirmation of the sale and full compliance with the conditions thereof, shall hold all the property, rights, franchises, and the appurtenances thereof so sold, by the same title by which they are held by said Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, and each and all of said original Companies, free from the lien of all said mortgages, and free from all liability for any debts against said original or consolidated Companies, or either of them, and from all claims on account of capital stock; but subject, nevertheless, to the liens, if any such exist, upon any real estate included in the sale, for purchase money thereof not provided by said decrees to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale, or by former orders or decrees to be paid otherwise. The right of way, depôt grounds and lots, and lands in the City and vicinity of Chicago, purchased by said Company since the pendency of said suits, and the bridge property and other real estate of the Company at the City of Pittsburgh, are subject to mortgage liens. The same will be included in the sale, but subject to said incumbrances, no provision having been made for the payment thereof.

THOMAS E. WALKER,
JOHN FERGUSON,
Trustees, and Master Commissioners, as aforesaid.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

TO CONFECTIONERS, HOTELS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Oct. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., the entire invoice of French fancy boxes, sugared fruits, elegant cartes pieces, &c., to decorate tables, green fruits, chocolate figures from the celebrated house of Mason of Paris; flowers and vases, pastilloge vases, with grapes, temples, bouquet, &c., for dinner parties, numbers and letters of all sizes for military, cordial dragoes, fruits, extracts miniature champagne, trunks, paper boxes, &c., Pates de foie gras of various numbers, and other articles for decorations of tables, &c. The above were received direct from Paris, with directions to be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. Can be examined on the morning of sale as above.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL AT auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the Captain's Exchange Hotel, No. 431 Broome-st., a few doors east of Broadway, household furniture contained in the above restaurant and hotel, consisting of a general assortment of mahogany and black walnut furniture, iron bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, tables, chairs, carpets, mattresses, feather beds and pillows, oil-cloths, stoves, mirrors, curtains, sheets and napkins, China and glassware, restaurant tables and table wares, very fine bar fixtures and counter, clocks, paintings and engravings, kitchen wares, and other articles without reserve.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT of whom it may concern, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16, 1861, at 12½ o'clock, P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, the following hypothecated Bonds:

84 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company, for $1,000 each.

108 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company, for $500 each.

40 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company, for $200 each.

All the Bonds having attached the Coupons from and including the 1st day of July, 1857.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, sofas, sofa-beds, wardrobes, mahogany and other chairs, suites in haircloth, centre and other tables, mahogany and other bedsteads, book-stands, pier, mantle and other glasses, cook stoves, mattresses, feather beds, two Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machines, oil-cloths, blankets, comforters, bedding, cutlery, &c., by order of JAMES WHITING, Attorney. Also, a large quantity of Brussels, 3-ply and other carpets.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON SATURDAY, OCT. 5, AT 10½ o'clock, salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st., the contents of a first-class private house, which will be removed to our salesroom for convenience of sale, consisting of rich rosewood parlor and chamber suites, French plate mirrors, velvet and Brussels carpets, dining-room furniture, elegant rosewood 7-octave piano, together with all the kitchen furniture, glassware, crockery, &c., with which the sale will commence.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—IRVING Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 7, AT 7 O'CLOCK. PRIVATE LIBRARY—Of choice Theological and Classical Books. Also, a large variety of valuable standard works in general, miscellaneous literature, &c. For particulars, see catalogue.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NOS. 594 and 596 Broadway.—To be sold by auction on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 7, 1861, at 6½ o'clock, a private library of scarce and valuable books in all the departments of literature.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name of DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. DANIEL DEVLIN is authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.

DANIEL DEVLIN, JONATHAN OGDEN,
CHARLES C. HUDSON, STEPHEN W. JESSUP,
RICHARD S. ROBERTSON, JOHN DEVLIN.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1861.

The business will be continued by the undersigned under the firm name of DEVLIN & CO.

DANIEL DEVLIN,
JONATHAN OGDEN,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1861. STEPHEN W. JESSUP.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, WILLIAM KING and JAMES BROWN, under the firm of KING & BROWN, in the business of manufacturing and selling hooped skirts, is this day dissolved, by mutual agreement. The outstanding business of the firm will be settled by Mr. KING, who is for that purpose authorized to sign the name of the firm and of each partner.

WM. KING.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1861. JAMES BROWN.

MEDICAL.

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.,

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.

Coughs, colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholugogue—$1 50 Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1.

GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor; the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered; infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine: $1 per vial, with a book.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhoea of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhoea or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough. Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eye lids, Failing or weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

MERCHANDISE TO EXCHANGE.—$65,000 in Dry Goods, Clothing, Yankee Notions, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, &c., to exchange for desirable Western property. Some cash required. S. DINGEE, 8 Pine-st.

SHIPPING.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH GLASGOW.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

The first-class, powerful, Clyde-built steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. CRAIG, will sail from QUEBEC, FOR GLASGOW, on TUESDAY, Oct. 15. Rates of passage from NEW-YORK, including ocean passage and free ticket by way of LAKE CHAMPLAIN TO MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, are as follows: Saloon, Cabin, $70; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30.

The succeeding steamship JOHN BELL, Capt. SCOTT, will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 12.

For passage, apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO. No. 87 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Or to G. & D. SHAW, MONTREAL.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage ... $130
Second Cabin Passage ... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage ... $110
Second Cabin Passage ... 60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook.	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 9
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesd'y, Nov. 6.
AMERICA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, OCT. 12.
The United States Mail
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 12, at noon.

This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail Nov. 9.

FOR HAVANA.

The U. S. Mail steamship COLUMBIA, RICHARD ADAMS, U. S. Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on TUESDAY, Oct. 15, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

Passengers are requested to procure passports before securing passage.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK ... SATURDAY, Oct. 5.
EDINBURGH ... SATURDAY, Oct. 12.
ETNA ... SATURDAY, Oct. 19.
CITY OF WASHINGTON ... SATURDAY, Oct. 26.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	35
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No 34 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock

FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City,

On SATURDAY ... Sept. 14
On MONDAY ... Oct. 14
On MONDAY ... Nov. 11
Passage money to Nassau ... $45
Passage money to Havana ... 60

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

U. S. PASSPORT AGENCY, NO. 34½ PINE-ST.—Established by the Government. Passports issued at a few minutes' notice, on application at this office.

PASSPORTS PROCURED BY
A. W. KENNEDY, Notary,
No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—FREDERICK TRACY AND al., against CHARLES STREET—Summons, &c.—To CHARLES STREET, Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in an action in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, the place of trial whereof is the City and County of New-York, wherein Frederick Tracy and James Irwin are plaintiffs, and Charles Street is defendant, which complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of said County, at the City Hall in said City, on the twenty-eighth day of March, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. eighteen William-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and thirty-three dollars and seventy-two cents, with interest thereon from the 27th day of March, 1861, besides the costs of this action.—Dated March 28, 1861.

TRACY, WAIT & OLMSTEAD,
au31-law6wS Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 18 William-st.

SUPREME COURT.—FREDERICK TRACY and al., against CHARLES STREET.—Summons, &c.—To CHARLES STREET, defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in an action in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, the place of trial whereof is the City and County of New-York, wherein Frederick Tracy and James Irwin are plaintiffs and Charles Street is defendant, which complaint was filed in the Office of the Clerk of said County, at the City Hall, in said City, on the second day of April, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, number eighteen William-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and twenty-one dollars and forty-two cents, with interest thereon from twenty-ninth March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, besides the costs of this action.—Dated March 30, 1861.

TRACY, WAIT & OLMSTEAD,
au31-law6wS Plaintiff's Att'ys, No. 18 William-st.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. H. BURROWES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, in the office of J. F. Mitchell, Esq., No. 62 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of February next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 21, 1861.

EDWARD E. MITCHELL,
WM. McMURRAY, Executors.
GEORGE G. BYRON.

au24-law6mS*

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF Henry M. Burchard, Surrogate of the county of Oneida, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of CORNELIA BINGHAM, deceased, late of the town of Whitestown, in said county, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Amherst Wight, Jr., executor of said estate, at his office, No. 229 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of January next. Dated, June 3, 1861.

AMHERST WIGHT, JR.,
Executor of the last will and testament
je8-law6mS* of Cornelia Bingham, deceased.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the revised statutes. WILLIAM DRYDEN, insolvent, of the town of Denmark, in the County of Lewis and State of New-York. Notice first published 14th Sept., 1861. Creditors to appear before Hon. Henry E. Turner, County Judge of Lewis County, at his Chambers in Lowville, Lewis County, New-York, on the 28th day of November, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

N. B. SYLVESTER, Attorney for Insolvent.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAY S. LEWIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. Francis Walton, No. 41 Park-row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 12, 1861.

EMILY F. LEWIS, Executrix.
s14-law6mS* EDWARD P. GILBERT, Executor.

EXCURSIONS.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S,

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 13TH-ST.

Proprietor and Manager ... Mr. WALLACK.
Stage Manager ... Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Boxes and Parquet, 50 cents; Private Boxes for seven persons, $7; Orchestra stalls, $1; Family Circle, 25 cents.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.

Opening of the New Theatre, pronounced by the Press and public the most commodious, elegant and best ventilated edifice in the country.

TO-NIGHT, AND EVERY EVENING,

Tom Taylor's new Comedy, in three acts, with appropriate

SCENERY, APPOINTMENTS, INCIDENTAL MUSIC and COSTUMES, entitled
THE NEW PRESIDENT.

The new Scenery by Mr. H. Isherwood and Mr. Engles.

CHARACTERS BY

Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Blake, Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. Young, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Norton, Mr. Parsloe, Mr. Browne, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Gannon, Mrs. Vernon, Miss M. Henriquez, Miss Crocker, Miss Miller, Mrs. Reeves, and Miss Carman.

The Orchestra is under the direction of Mr. Robert Stoepel.

Scenery by H. Isherwood, assisted by Mr. Ingalls. Treasurer, Mr. Moss. Prompter, Mr. Moore.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—HERRMANN.

MATINEE.

TO-DAY, (Saturday,) at 1½ o'clock,
LAST GRAND MATINEE,
LAST GRAND MATINEE,

Doors open at 12½ o'clock; Matinee commences at 1½, and will conclude at 3½ o'clock.

Admission, 50 cents. No reserved seats.
Children, 25 cents. Children, 25 cents.

TO-NIGHT, (Saturday,) at 8 o'clock,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF THE COMIC PROGRAMME,

On THURSDAY, Oct. 17, and MONDAY, Oct. 21, TWO GALA NIGHTS OF ITALIAN OPERA will be given as
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFITS TO MR. ULLMAN.

THE IRISH BRIGADE

FOR THE AMERICAN UNION!

In aid of this patriotic organization, THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER will deliver an Oration in the Academy of Music, corner 14th-st. and Irving-place, SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 6, on the Irish Soldier—his History and present Duty—His Obligations to the American Republic—the National Cause—its Justice, Sanctity and Grandeur—the Memories of the National Flag, and its Promised Glory—the Triumph of the National Arms Assured—the New World vindicates itself against the Old.

A splendid Military Band will be in attendance. Doors open at 6½ o'clock P. M. Oration to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

Tickets of admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. To be had at the Academy of Music; Hall & Sons, Broadway; Kirker's, No. 599 Broadway; Haverty's, No. 112 Fulton-st., and at the *Irish American* Office, No. 32 Beekman-st.

NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

PALACE GARDEN, corner 14th-st. and 6th-av.
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES
THIS DAY, (Saturday.)
Afternoon, commencing at 2 o'clock: Night, 8.
A MAGNIFICENT EQUESTRIAN DISPLAY,
In which the celebrated Mme. LOUISE TOURNAIRE, with the wonderful CONRAD BROTHERS, with all the NIBLO'S GARDEN EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.
Admission 25 cents; Children 15 cents.

DISBROW'S
SKATING GYMNASIUM,

5th-av., corner 39th-st.,

Open every evening from 8 to 10 o'clock, for ladies, gentlemen and children for parlor-skating.

Mr. J. Haines, professor of skating, will exhibit his unrivaled performance every evening.

Admission free until Nov. 1.

INSTITUTE OF ART, 625 BROADWAY.

COMPRISING THE UNEQUALED DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, STATUARY &c.

Open Day and Evening. J. W. WARD, Sect'y.

RECITATIONS OF ENTIRE PLAYS FROM MEMORY.—Mr. TASISTRO will recite Shakespeare's play of

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

At Irving Hall, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 9, 1861, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. Tickets can be obtained at the *Times* Office, the St. Denis and Metropolitan, New-York Hotel and Prescott House; at L. M. Crosby's, No. 36 William-street; Cox's, Exchange-place; and all the principal bookstores in Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;

A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;

An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;

A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;

An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;

A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;

A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;

A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;

A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;

A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;

A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;

Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;

Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;

Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.

JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized.

JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen, will hold a meeting at No. 5 City Hall, on MONDAY, Oct. 7, 1861, at 1 P. M., to hear any parties who may be opposed to changing the location of the proposed Bell Tower in 51st-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., and to transact such other business as may have been referred to them.

JOHN BRICE, Committee
A. H. KEECH, on
ANTHONY MILLER, Fire Department.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,

(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)

NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEROTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—LOST, OR MISLAID, A RECEIVER'S LOAN CERTIFICATE, dated 13th December, 1859, for $5,000, bearing 10 per cent. per annum interest, issued in favor of the undersigned, and signed JAMES ROBB and CHARLES CONGDON, Receivers of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad. Said certificate is indorsed in blank by the undersigned, and the public are cautioned against negotiating or trading for the same, as its payment has been stopped.

JAMES ROBB.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30, 1861.

COAL OIL.

COAL OIL! COAL OIL!
OF THE FIRST QUALITY,
White, pure, safe (not explosive,) and odorless.
J. S. STANTON, Manufacturer,
NO. 246 GREENWICH-STREET, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

SATURDAY, Oct. 5, 1861,
LAST DAY, POSITIVELY,
LAST DAY POSITIVELY,
LAST DAY POSITIVELY,

And positively the final exhibition of the
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS.
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS.
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS.
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS.

The most wonderful and surprising
LIVING CURIOSITY IN EXISTENCE.

The first and only one ever in America.

Reader, have you seen this wonder? If not, remember that only two days remain for you to look upon him, the like of which has never been seen upon the earth. He goes to Philadelphia, NEVER AGAIN TO BE SEEN IN NEW-YORK. Dont forget

SATURDAY, Oct. 5,
SATURDAY, Oct. 5,
SATURDAY, Oct. 5,

Is the very last of his exhibition at
THIS GREAT TEMPLE OF AMUSEMENT.

And if you don't see him now you never will in New-York. He is on exhibition at all hours of the day and evening, and every half hour is exhibited in and out of the water, showing all his peculiarities, and is described by a gentleman conversant with all his characteristics. He is accompanied by a native Arab keeper, who is also a curiosity, as a specimen of that Oriental race of men.

Besides, may also be seen: The BEAUTIFUL AQUARIA, with its myriads of living fish, and to which have just been added many new specimens, besides A LIVING SEAL; SEA LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMSON, THE WHAT IS IT? or, MAN MONKEY, HAPPY FAMILY, &c., beside

TWO SUPERB DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES,
at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

During the entertainment will also appear,
Miss TOEDT, THE WONDERFUL VIOLINIST, and
MISS DAWRON, in a patriotic song.

Admission to all 25 cents; Children under 10, 15 cents.

The Manager begs leave to announce to his patrons that the Fall and Winter Dramatic Season will commence on MONDAY next, Oct. 7, 1861, and that he has had dramatized, expressly for his Museum, the last popular story,

DICKENS' GREAT EXPECTATIONS,

which will be brought out on that day with entirely new appointments, new scenery, by Mr. George Heilge, one of the best scenic artists of the age; new properties, new costumes and full orchestra.

Previous to the commencement of the play, both afternoon and evening, Mr. BARNUM will deliver an original Poetical Address, and introduce a Novel Surprise.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.
MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.
TO-NIGHT,
AND EVERY NIGHT NEXT WEEK,
Will be presented the
SUCCESSFUL THREE-ACT
UNION BURLESQUE,
The
SEVEN SONS;
With its
POWERFUL CAST,
BRILLIANT SCENERY, and
EXQUISITE MUSIC.

Doors open at 6¾, commence at 7¼ o'clock.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD.—THE Parisian Cabinet of Wonders and Anatomy, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York.

The wonders of the world and beauties of nature, hitherto hidden, now revealed! Showing that the handiwork of man follows on the heels of Nature. Wonders of the brain and *pons varoli*, where the seat of the mind or soul is supposed to be. Wonders of the five senses—seeing, hearing, smelling, taste and touch. Extraordinary freaks of Nature, together with wonders from Paris, Florence, Munich and England. Wonders of Life, actually showing hidden life within life. Wonders of accouchement, wonders in hermaphrodites, wonders in obstetricy, wonders of embryology, wonders of osteology. WONDERFUL.

1,700 parts of the human body at one view, and greater wonders still in the Sepulchre, or Pathological Room!

Lectures daily, together with surprising, interesting and unprecedented experiments in chemistry.

Open daily, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

WILLIAMS' GREAT NAUTICAL EXHIBITION OF A SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE will open at HOPE CHAPEL, TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 8. This unrivaled exhibition has been received with unbounded enthusiasm, by tens of thousands, in all the large cities of the Eastern States, including Boston, New-Bedford, New-London, New-Haven, Hartford, Springfield, Salem, Portsmouth, Portland, &c.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock; commence at 7¾. Admission 25 cents. Children half price.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—OCTOBER—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK—LAURA.
Wednesday, Oct. 2, 2:45 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 30, 7:15 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 3, 2:45 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 30, 2½ P. M.
Friday, Oct. 4, 2.45 P. M.	Wednesday Oct. 2, 6¾ A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 5, 3:20 P. M.	Thursday, Oct. 3, 7:20 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 8, 8, A. M.	Friday, Oct. 4, 7½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 9, 8 A. M.	Saturday, Oct. 5, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 10, 8½ A. M.	Monday, Oct. 7, 7¾ A. M.
Friday, Oct. 11, 9½ A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 8, 11½ A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 12, 2:40 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 9, 11½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 15, 11½ A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 10, 12½ P. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 16, 2½ P. M.	Friday, Oct. 11, 1½ P. M.
Thursday, Oct 17, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Oct. 14, 2 P. M.
Friday, Oct. 18, 2½ P. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 15, 3 P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 19, 2:45 P. M.	Thursday, Oct. 17, 7:20 A. M.
Monday, Oct. 21, 3:20 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 18, 7½ A. M.
	Saturday, Oct. 19, 7½ A. M.
	Monday, Oct. 21, 7½ A. M.

FARE 35 CENTS.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, five minutes before the Highland Light.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR YONKERS, HASTINGS, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh. Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Amos and 30th sts., SUNDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock. Excursion tickets to all landings at reduced prices.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamer DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st., on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets to be had on board.

FOR NORWALK, CONNECTING BY RAILroad with Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, Westport, Southport, Fairfield, &c. The fast steamer ALICE PRICE leaves daily at 2 o'clock, from Catharine Market-slip. Fare 50 cents. Leaves Norwalk daily at 8¼ A. M.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA leaves foot of Harrison-st. MONDAYS WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock. Fare, 50 to Buffalo, if you get your tickets at No. 229 Broadway, corner of Park-place.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, OCT. 1, steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Amos, every AFTERNOON, at 3¼ o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 4 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE ELM CITY leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Trains for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry, from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. for Greenport; 3:30 P. M. for Yaphank, and on Saturday to Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Sept. 16, the steamer NAUSHON will leave Robinson-st. pier daily at at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.

Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 7 A. M., and Long Branch at 7½ A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY Railroad. Summer arrangement. Express train for Albany, Troy, north and west, leaves 26th-st. station at 11 A. M. For local trains see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't-Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern at 4:25 P. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

SPORTING.

SPORTSMEN, ATTENTION.

GREAT DUCK AND SNIPE SHOOTING AT BARNEGAT AND EGG HARBOR BAYS.

New route *via* Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to Bergen, and thence by stage 10 miles to Toms River, where boats and gunners can always be found.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.—The steamer NAUSHON leaves foot of Robinson-st. daily, at 3½ P. M., connecting with cars and stages for Deal, Squan and Toms River. Through the same day. Returning, cars leave Bergen at 7 A. M. and Long Branch at 7½ A. M.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

that was portable stolen. The Secessionists were so exasperated that he was compelled to leave town. He again went into the country, but after MULLIGAN's surrender, it became too hot for him even there, and he made his way up to St. Joseph, and thence by way of Quincy to this city.

Mr. OLMSTEAD says that the whole country in North-western Missouri is up, and flocking by hundreds to PRICE's camp. Their arms are of every description, the shot-gun being the weapon of a large proportion of these new recruits. He is of opinion that, including HARDEE's, McCULLOCH's and JEFF. THOMPSON's columns, which are marching to form a junction with PRICE, that FREMONT will have from 100,000 to 150,000 to encounter. He thinks his only hope is to fall back, concentrate, intrench, and act on the defensive.

However, before this reaches you, there may be a clearing up of all these uncertainties, and a victory or defeat to chronicle—the former, I verily believe, notwithstanding all the croakings.

THE SIEGE OF LEXINGTON.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, writing from Jefferson City, makes the following criticisms on Gen. FREMONT's dispatch to the War Department, announcing the surrender of Lexington. He writes:

In the first place, STURGIS had only 1,140 men, all told, instead of 4,000. What could such a handful have done against 30,000 men? Second, the reinforcement under STURGIS was *not dispatched by Fremont's orders at all, but by Gen. Pope, who was at St. Joseph at the time he heard of Col. Mulligan's dilemma.*

Gen. POPE had been employed clearing the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road of bridge burners and cut throats. With his limited force he had cleaned North Missouri for the second time. While superintending the rebuilding of the Platte Bridge, the scene of the great disaster, news came that PRICE was advancing on MULLIGAN. He did not wait for orders from St. Louis, but forthwith sent a messenger to Gen. STURGIS, who was repairing bridges on the North Missouri Railroad, to gather what troops he could, and proceed with all haste to Lexington. STURGIS acted with as much promptness as possible, and got within three and a half miles of him on Thursday, when he learned that the steamboats had fallen into the enemy's hands and that an ambuscade awaited him. The alternative was placed before him, either to go forward into certain destruction, or retreat and save his command. He wisely chose the latter, countermarched to Richmond, then turned west and pushed on to Liberty Landing, secured a steamboat there, embarked his forces and baggage, and went up the river to Wyandotte, where he landed his troops.

Meanwhile Gen. POPE dispatched Col. SMITH, of the Illinois Sixteenth to form a junction with Col. SCOTT's Third Iowa Regiment, and with such Home Guards as could be procured, to make a forced march south, get between the river and a body of 4,000 rebels, whom POPE had driven out of St. Joseph, who were hastening to join PRICE at Lexington, prevent their crossing, and capture or disperse them, and then march down the river opposite to Lexington, cross over to MULLIGAN's steamers and reinforce the garrison.

It will be recollected that the Iowa regiment attacked the rebels at Blue Mills Landing without awaiting for Col. SMITH to come up, were defeated and fell back, and that the rebels made good their junction with PRICE, adding 4,000 to his Army. Next day SMITH marched down the river towards Lexington, but learned on the way that MULLIGAN's boats had fallen into the hands of the enemy, which rendered his further advance useless. Gen. POPE could do nothing more; he had exhausted all his means and was at the end of his tether.

Gen. FREMONT, in his dispatch, speaks of LANE's forces in the Southwest and DAVIS' in the Southeast, with upwards of 11,000 men, who could not get to Lexington in time. *The actual truth is, that neither LANE nor DAVIS were ordered to reinforce MULLIGAN. DAVIS was in this city until Sept. 24, three days after the capitulation.* He had been here for three weeks, with five to eight thousand men. *He never stirred a peg; he says he had no orders to march his troops to Lexington.* There was abundance of time to have gone up the river by boats, or to have taken the Pacific railroad to Sedalia and then marched on Lexington, had orders been promptly given. There was time enough to have sent several thousand troops from Rolla and St. Louis to Sedalia, had the order been given when Gen. FREMONT was notified that PRICE was marching on Lexington; and if it was deemed impracticable to reinforce him, there was time enough to have ordered MULLIGAN to cross the river and save his command from being hemmed in and captured. There is another fact that should be made known to the people of the West. When Gen. HUNTER reported himself at the palace on Chotteau-avenue, a week before PRICE reached Lexington, Gen. FREMONT proposed to him to take command of a division of troops to start from Rolla and march on Springfield. Gen. HUNTER pointed out that PRICE was proceeding north with 20,000 to 30,000 men, with the view either of destroying MULLIGAN at Lexington, or of capturing Leavenworth and plundering the surrounding country. *He requested FREMONT to let him proceed to Jefferson, thence to Sedalia, and with 12,000 to 15,000 Federal troops to make a forced march to Warrensburg, get into PRICE's rear, and either force him to fight a battle or disperse. No regard was paid to this advice.* Gen. HUNTER was ordered to Rolla, where he remained a week; he was then ordered to Jefferson to await orders, where he has been since the 22d, waiting for the orders.

As to Gen. LANE, no one knew exactly where he was. The last reliable information placed him in Bates County, Mo., at the head of ten or twelve hundred men. There is no probability that he ever received an order from Government to go to the aid of MULLIGAN, and it is extremely doubtful whether such an order ever was sent. Gen. FREMONT says that he is taking the field himself, and hopes to destroy PRICE's Army. The country most profoundly concurs with him in that hope. J. M.

GEN. LANE'S SUCCESS AT OSCEOLA.

From the Leavenworth Conservative, Sept. 28.

From O. A. BASSETT, Esq., who arrived yesterday from Fort Scott, we learn that Gen. LANE has been completely successful in his forced march upon Osceola.

After his victory in Papinsville, already recorded, he proceeded immediately to Osceola, in St. Clair County, Mo., a distance of twenty miles.

The rebel force there was dislodged, the town burned to the ground, and the immense supply train of RAINS and PRICE captured.

This train was between two and three miles in length, contained all the supplies and equipage of RAINS and PRICE, and $100,000 in money. This is the most important success gained for the Union cause in Missouri, and goes far to redeem our losses at Lexington. LANE is now on his way back, and may soon be expected in this vicinity.

McCULLOCH is still near Fort Scott, and his men swear they are bound for Kanas.

THE REBELLION IN KENTUCKY.

RUMORED MOVEMENTS OF BUCKNER.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Oct. 3.

The *Bulletin* says that a gentleman, recently from Bowling Green, states that the military authorities there had notified the Sheriff of Warren County not to pay any more money into the State Treasury.

Gen. BUCKNER had gone with a portion of his troops through Hopkinsville, Greenville and other places, taking arms wherever they could find them.

The troops at Bowling Green believe that 30,000 additional troops are daily waiting but an hour's notice to come into Kentucky.

A Mississippi regiment recently came to Bowling Green, expecting to come directly through and occupy Louisville, and remain there.

Some mercenary Unionists are finding Army employments for themselves and servants, and a market for their produce, and give unmistakable evidence of yielding to secession.

A special dispatch to the *Bulletin* of the 2d inst., says that 800 or 1,000 rebel troops took possession of Hopkinsville on Monday afternoon, and 400 Union troops, under Capt. JACKSON, were falling back to Henderson.

Reports are also in circulation that Gen. BUCKNER with 5,000 rebel troops would attack Spotsville on Thursday.

It is also rumored that Gen. ZOLLICOFFER is retreating towards Barboursville.

The proceedings of the Kentucky Legislature are unimportant.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Oct. 3, *via* BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 4.

Gen. WOOL will proceed to Washington to-night. He will be relieved, for the present at least, by Gen. MANSFIELD, who arrived from Washington this morning for that purpose.

One hundred of the mutineers confined at the Rip Raps were this morning released by Gen. WOOL, and restored to duty.

There has been daily, with but one exception, a flag of truce between Old Point and Norfolk for the last two weeks.

The steamer *Wm. Selden* came down to-day. She was seized by the Confederates last Spring. Her presence at Old Point has excited considerable feeling. She brought some fifty refugees, men, women and children, from Norfolk, who were sent back, no having been supplied with the requisite papers.

HENRY MAGRAW, of Pennsylvania, who went to Manassas for the body of Col. CAMERON, returned by the *Flag*, and will proceed to Washington to-night.

BATTLE IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

GEN. REYNOLDS RECONNOITERING LEE'S POSITION.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Oct. 3.

The following is a special dispatch to the *Commercial*:

CHEAT MOUNTAIN, Thursday, Oct. 3.

This morning, at 1 o'clock, a portion of Brigadier-Gen. REYNOLD's Brigade, consisting of three Ohio regiments, the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, and Thirty-second, and portions of six Indiana regiments, the Seventh, Ninth, Thirteenth, Foruteenth, Fifteenth, and Seventeenth, together with detachments of BRACKEN's Indiana, ROBINSON's Ohio, and GREENFIELD's Pennsylvania Cavalry, and detachments of HOWE's Regular, LOOMIS' Michigan, DAUM's Virginia Artillery, numbering in all 5,000 men, left Cheat Mountain to make a reconnoisance in force, in front of the enemy's position on Greenbriar River, twelve miles distant.

Col. FORD's Thirty-second Ohio was sent forward to hold an important road, the possession of which prevented the enemy from flanking our main column.

THE EXPEDITION IN FRONT OF THE ENEMY'S FORTIFICATIONS.

At 8 o'clock their pickets retreated after firing an ineffectual volley.

KIMBALL's Fifteenth Indiana was immediately sent forward to secure a place for LOOMIS' Battery. AMMINS' Twenty-fourth Ohio deployed as skirmishers on the south slope of the mountain.

LOOMIS' Battery getting in position, supported by the Seventeenth Indiana Regiment, opened the battle. The shot was immediately responded to by an enemy concealed in the bush, but who were soon routed by the Fourteenth Indiana, with a loss of seven killed and a large number wounded and taken prisoners.

HOWE's Battery, supported by the Thirteenth Indiana, then moved forward, taking a position 300 yards nearer the enemy's fortifications, and opened a brisk fire. The firing on both sides was almost incessant for one hour, our artillery doing execution, judging from the lamentable shrieks of their wounded.

The enemy's battery did comparatively little injury their guns being too much elevated. Our guns effectually silenced three of their guns.

While observations were being made of the enemy's fortification, occupying three more hours, an irregular artillery fire was kept up, occupying the enemy's attention. During this interval the Twenty-fifth Ohio and Fifteenth Indiana rendered efficient service in scouting the moutains before the close of the reconnoisance, which was most satisfactory.

The enemy received heavy reinforcements from their camp near Monterey, making their strength about 15,000.

Although this reconnoissance partakes more of the character of a regular engagement than any previous battle in Western Virginia, our loss is but 10 killed and 11 wounded. It is impossible to ascertain the loss of the enemy. It will not, however, fall short of 500 killed and wounded, as our artillery did terrible execution.

Their camp was situated on a slope of the mountain, supported by a number of guns. We captured thirteen prisoners from the enemy and also a lot of cattle and horses.

The reconnoisance proved entirely successful, affording information relative to the enemy's strength, which could not be ascertained from scouts.

Our troops acted nobly.

Gen. ANDERSON and Cols. JOHNSON, JACKSON and OLIVER commanded the rebels.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

Statement of a Resident of New-Orleans—The Manner of his Escape—Estimates of the Rebel Force—Business, &c.

From our own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1861.

I have just conversed with URIEL WRIGHT, Esq., who arrived in this city yesterday, from New-Orleans. He is no relation, I believe, to the "reliable gentleman" who has so frequently been heard from as coming from Richmond; but one formerly well known in Buffalo as a gentleman of character and respectability. He has resided in New-Orleans for several years, engaged in the grocery and commission business, and has ever been an unwavering Union man. He was obliged, however, a few months since, so far to compromise matters as to enter the Home Guards, with the alternative of leaving, or worse. Having a friend high in military office, he was assured that he should never be called upon for active service. But this friend was ordered to Virginia, and in about two weeks after he had left, the company in which WRIGHT was enrolled received orders for Missouri. Being an active, healthy man, in the prime of life, he had no excuse for not going, and could not get off. Go he must, or take the consequences, which in the Confederacy are not very light. He therefore determined to escape. In this he was favored by his partner, although a violent secessionist. He purchased WRIGHT's share of the business for about half its value, for which he paid in gold. WRIGHT went to a military tailor and ordered a Major's uniform. He prepared two good-sized packages, and fastened them with elaborate waxen seals, directing one to a prominent Secession leader in Hempstead County, Ark., and the other to BEN. McCULLOCH, wherever he might be. He purchased a horse and [illegible] accoutrements, and having, one night, donned his Major's uniform at the store, he took a steamer for the Red River. When he arrived at the mouth, he transferred himself and his traps to a smaller boat, and proceeded up Red River as far as Fulton. Here he landed and took to horse. He passed through Sevier County, and a part of Polk, into the Indian Territory, his secession uniform and his dispatch to McCULLOCH proving a sufficient passport. He finally reached Fort Scott, and from thence came up through Kansas to St. Joseph, where he took to the rails, which brought him to this city. As soon as he came in view of the Stars and Stripes, he exchanged his military for a civil suit which he had brought in his traveling-bag. He did not stop to leave his dispatches, but disposed of them while at Fort Scott!

Mr. WRIGHT brings no special intelligence of importance. The secession leaders are very close about the army and the operations in Virginia, and they know but a little more about them in Louisiana than we do at the North. His inferences are, from the number of men who have gone from Louisiana, that the rebel force is at least 200,000 strong. But few recruits were going forward, as all that it was thought safe to spare from home service are already with the main army, or in Tennessee and Missouri. There was a strong Union feeling in Louisiana, but it was suppressed—yet ready to break out whenever a sufficient National force for protection should appear. The blockade of the Mississippi was drawing closer—still vessels continue to arrive and depart through the "passes," though not so frequently as formerly. The slaves were quiet, but the inhabitants were under constant apprehensions of a rising. Some inconsiderable insurrections had taken place, but they were speedily put down. The business of New-Orleans was prostrated, and there was nothing doing except in the necessaries, and these were scarce and high. The poorer class suffered terribly, but most of the men had gone to the war. The banks had suspended, and were anticipating a seizure of their specie—of which they held some $12,000,000—by the Government. There were great fears of an attack upon the city by a Naval expedition, and preparations for defence were making on quite an extensive scale. Mr. WRIGHT confirms the reports of the employment of the Indian tribes of the Southwest by the Secessionists. They expect to bring into the field from 5,000 to 10,000 warriors. JOHN ROSS still holds out for the Union, but his "braves" have been won over by the rebel emissaries.

At Fort Scott WRIGHT heard rumors of McCULLOCH's approach, but nothing definite was known. The fort had been strengthened, and the commandant was confident of being able to hold it against any attack which McCULLOCH could make. There was much fear and anxiety on the southeastern borders of Kansas. There had already been a raid from Missouri, and several were killed and much property carried off or destroyed. The settlers rallied, however, and drove off the marauders. Another visit was expected from them and their Indian allies. Many were leaving, but the majority were determined to make a stand in defence of their homes. There will be much hard fighting and much suffering in this section, unless the rebels in Missouri suffer a decisive defeat.

In regard to the general feeling in New-Orleans, Mr. WRIGHT states that those who were most sanguine a few months ago, are now desponding. Many do not hesitate to curse the leaders of the rebellion. But the more rabid are still confident of being able to "whip the Yankees," and are determined to fight it out to the bitter end. Provisions were tolerably plenty, but high. Several cargoes of coffee had been secured—some of which were prizes sent in by the privateers. The leaders in New-Orleans are uneasy at FREMONT's movements at St. Louis. They think that it means a Winter voyage down the Mississippi, and a loud call at their doors.

NEWS FROM THE RICHMOND PAPERS.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Oct. 3.

Nashville papers of the 29th, and Richmond papers of the 24th of September are received, from which we gather the following interesting items:

Two hundred and fifty Federal prisoners were sent from Richmond to New-Orleans on the 24th of September, including Capt. McIVER, of the New-York Sixty-ninth Regiment, Lieut. J. B. HUTCHINSON, of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, and Lieut. WELSH, of the First Minnesota Regiment.

One hundred National prisoners arrived at Richmond on the 20th of September, comprising sixty-eight taken by Gen. LEE's command, twenty taken near Munson's Hill, and the remainder captured by Gen. FLOYD. Lieut. MERRILL, of the United States Engineers, is among these prisoners.

Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of tobacco, belonging to AUGUST BELMONT, has been confiscated at Richmond.

Private N. C. BUCK, of the New-York Seventy-ninth Regiment, was shot by the guard for looking out of the prison window.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of September 20, says:

"The President has confirmed the important commission of Major-General upon Major G. W. SMITH, late Superintendent of Streets for the City of New-York. Gen. SMITH is a native of Kentucky; and was one of the distinguished class of cadets that graduated at West Point in 1846. He graduated at the head of his class, and beat McCLELLAN for the highest honors of the institution. He went into the Corps of Engineers of the Army, and in that capacity served through the Mexican war, winning a higher reputation in Army circles than any other officer of his grade in the service, and was breveted a Major. By the universal attestation of all the old Army, he is a man of extraordinary abilities. Gen. SMITH goes up to Manassas this morning, and will take command of the Army heretofore commanded by Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, Gen. BEAUREGARD retaining command of his own. Gen. JOHNSTON will assume general command of the two columns. It may be safely said that these three Generals present an array of talent and skill not to be equaled on the continent."

Col. VAN DORN, of Texas, has also been appointed a Major-General, and summoned to Richmond.

Over 12,000 rebel soldiers are in the hospitals at Richmond.

Ex-Minister DANIELS is appointed an aid to Gen. FLOYD.

Mr. BENJAMIN is still acting as Secretary of War.

DAVID B. TURNER, of the firm of WADSWORTH, TURNER & Co., and JOHN GAYNOR, of New-York, have been arrested at Richmond and brought before the Secretary of War. Mr. TURNER was subsequently released.

The abandonment of Ship Island by the rebels, and its occupation by the Nationals, is confirmed.

WM. MURE, British Consul at New-Orleans, arrived here to-day, and has gone eastward.

THE PRIVATEER SUMTER.

Unsuccessful Cruise of the Keystone State—The Powhatan Following Her to the Coast of Brazil.

THE KEYSTONE STATE AT ASPINWALL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, Sept. 26, 1861.

The steam gunboat *Keystone State*, Commander SCOTT, with 140 men, arrived at Aspinwall yesterday from Surinam. She will remain at Aspinwall five or six days, and take in 350 tons of coal. She reports that the gunboat *Iroquois* was at St. Thomas on the 8th. The steam war ship *Richmond* took coals in at Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 3. The *Powhatan* left Surinam on the 12th of September. The Confederate steamer *Sumter* left Surinam on the 1st of September, steering east, with her smoke-stack down, but it is supposed she had gone home. She bought coals at Surinam, after having been refused it from Government supplies, of some English merchants. She had been to Demarara, but could not get coal. She then went to French Guiana, but the commander there refused her coal, saying the Government had none to spare. Coals are scarce all through the West India Islands, or at least the *Keystone State* often found it difficult to get a supply. At Kingston she got a little bad coal from private stores, after having been refused it by the commander of the British fleet. The crew of the *Sumter* were reduced, when she was at St. Thomas, to sixty men. A good deal of dissatisfaction existed among them, and several deserted at St. Thomas. The officers and crew of the *Keystone State* are in good health. She has five men on board, sent on board by the United States Consul at Surinam, for mutiny.

Capt. SCOTT, of the *Keystone State*, picked up a boat at sea, 60 miles from Trinidad de Cuba, containing three seamen belonging to American bark *Nazarene*, which sailed from Aspinwall for Cuba about a month since. The men, two of whom were negroes, stated that they deserted from the bark. The white man was badly cut, but stated it was done by a shark. One of the negroes died on the *Keystone State*, supposed to be from a blow on the head. It is probable the men were injured in a fight in endeavoring to escape from the *Nazarene*. The white man was shipped at Aspinwall on the *Nazarene* by the name of CAUGHLIN, but was a deserter from the ship *Zenas Coffin*, at Aspinwall, upon which vessel he went by the name of JAMES DILANO.

Mr. PETERSON, who is trading between Aspinwall and Porto Bello, says that on Sunday morning last a screw-steamer, apparently of about 600 tons, bark rigged, was seen lying under the islands near Porto Bello. He says further that he saw her again there on Saturday morning, and that on Monday morning she left under steam. He says he communicated the fact to the commander of the United States frigate *Maccdonian*, which ship is taking water at Porto Bello. I do not know what reliance is to be placed on the statement, but it is certain that no steamer on legitimate business would be in that position three days.

The United States steam war vessel *Lancaster* is at Panama. Last Sunday one of her men on shore stabbed a Jamaica negro in an altercation, but I believe the negro is out of danger. The sailor was thrown into prison, escaped, and was arrested again on Monday.

The razee *Macedonian* arrived at Aspinwall on the 17th. She is now at Porto Bello, taking water. The United States brig *Bainbridge* is also at Aspinwall. Surgeon JOHNSON, of the *Bainbridge*, has been transferred to the United States sloop-of-war *Cyane*, last at Acapulco.

THE SUMTER OFF FOR BRAZIL.

The privateer *Sumter* left Surinam on the 5th ult., for the coast of Brazil, followed closely by the United States steamer *Powhatan*.

BOSTON ITEMS.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 4.

A Court of Inquiry is being held at Portsmouth Navy-yard relative to the charges against Commander JOHN CALHOUN, of the sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*, which recently arrived. Capt. GEORGE W. STORER presides.

The gun boat *Chocura* will be launched at East Boston to-morrow.

A fire at Concord, N. H., this morning, destroyed the Union Hotel and some adjoining buildings. Loss $15,000.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE REBELS.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Friday, Oct. 4.

At noon, to-day, all is reported quiet on the river line, from the Point of Rocks to the Great Falls. The enemy have not made their appearance in any force since leaving their encampment opposite Muddy Branch yesterday morning.

There has been considerable movement among the Union troops in this vicinity, to-day, but nothing to indicate any immediate advance or hostilities.

Private MYERS, of the New-York Nineteenth, who was sentenced to be shot for desertion, has had his sentence commuted into a suspension of pay for one year It is understood that the evidence before the Court-martial was attended with many extenuating circumstances, which made him an object of Executive clemency.

No orders in the case of LANAHAN have been received from Washington. He is still in charge of the Provost-Martial, Capt. STONE, and awaits his impending fate with true Christian resignation and fortitude. His spiritual adviser, Father DOUGHERTY, visits him almost daily.

The enemy's recent movement towards Leesburgh, or the Point of Rocks, is construed into a stragetic movement only, and one not requiring the strengthening of any particular point along this line. Besides the present high stage of water in the Potomac, which will for some days prevent the passage of the river, our positions have been selected with so great care, that no experienced officer would recommend a crossing, even if practicable. The fact that they unnecessarily exposed their strength or weakness at the Great Falls, is a sufficient guarantee that no attack in force was premeditated.

If private intelligence is to be relied upon, the enemy's strongest position is about 1½ miles in the rear of Manassas Junction, where it is represented the entire available reserves of the South are concentrated. The bearer of this information has recently visited all the principal points from Richmond to Leesburgh, and has given many important details of the numbers, positions and resources of the rebels, which are not requisite to be published at this time. All former statements as to the privations, discontent, and demoralization of the rebel troops are fully confirmed. The officers still attempt to inflate the hopes of the soldiers that Washington will fall an easy prey to the chivalry of the South; but the recent successful expedition to Hatteras and the progress of Gen. ROSECRANS in Western Virginia, together with the scarcity of food and money, are rapidly convincing the dupes of political aspirants that the days of the reign of Southern tyranny are numbered. The soldiers and subalterns, and in many cases officers of high grade, utter loud complaints against Virginia for not furnishing the materials and sinews of war as promised through the partisan leaders. The gentleman who furnishes this information sincerely believes that delay is the surest and quickest weapon to reduce the South to loyalty.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The death of Commissary-General GEORGE GIBSON has led to the promotion of Maj. A. B. EATON, the Commissary of Subsistence in this City, who is now Assistant Commissary-General, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and will, most probably, ere long leave New-York for Washington, where the Assistant Commissary-General is always located. Col. EATON has been in the service upwards of thirty-five years, having been first commissioned as Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Infantry in July, 1826. He was breveted in February, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the Mexican war. For some years past he has been the chief of the Commissary Department in New-York, and of late has had an immense amount of business to attend to, as most of the Army supplies are purchased here, by contract.

Detachments of recruits enlisted in Rochester and Buffalo arrived here yesterday, and were immediately transferred to Governor's Island, and assigned to the new battalion now in the course of formation there. The men attached to this battalion are drilled three times a day, in order that they may be the sooner ready for active service.

The purchased steamer *Florida*, having been fitted out and received her armament and stores, will be formaily put in commission to-day. The following is an authentic list of her officers:

Commander, J. L. GOLDSBOROUGH; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, R. W. Scott; Acting Masters, J. Stone, B. B. Naylor, J. W. Balch; Acting Assistant Paymaster, T. S. Harrison; Acting Assistant Surgeon, J. C. Cohen; First Assistant Engineer, J. S. Smith; Second Assistant, J. A. Shaffer; Third Assistants, G. Bennett, G. Mason and G. G. Smith; Master's Mates, C. Baker, W. R. Mix, J. De Hay, A. A. Owens and R. G. Richards.

The *Florida* will take a guard of marines.

The old frigate *Brandywine*, (50,) having received all necessary outward repairs, was floated out of the Dry Dock yesterday, and hauled alongside the *Santiago de Cuba*.

The *Mercury* and *O. M. Pettit*, having been put in commission, were hauled out of the Navy-yard, and are now anchored at the buoy, and having the finishing touch put on them, preparatory to joining the Chesapeake flotilla.

MASSACHUSETTS LIGHT ARTILLERY.

The Mounted Artillery Company from Boston, under command of Capt. PORTER, consisting of 151 men, arrived here yesterday forenoon, in the steamers *Empire State* and *Bay State*, of the Fall River Line. The battery consists of six pieces: four brass six pounders—two of them rifled, and two smooth-bore—and two 12-pound howitzers; three powder and six baggage-wagons, with all the appliances complete for a first-class battery. They have with them 150 trained horses, and a large quantity of SCHENCK's projectiles and ammunition. The company have been in camp at Cambridge, and came on by the Old Colony Railroad Line. The large majority of the members served in Maj. COOK's light battery, when it was stationed in Baltimore in April last. The men present a fine appearance, and will no doubt equal any similar corps which has been sent to the seat of war. Quartermaster HOYT made the requisite arrangements for their accommodation upon arrival, and the battery took up temporary quarters on the Battery. They will depart during the day for Washington, *via* the Camden and Amboy route.

The officers of the battery are, Captain, JOSIAH PORTER, of Cambridge; First Lieutenant, Wm. H. McCartney, Boston; Second Lieutenants, J. S. Sleeper, Jacob Foderhan and Robert L. Sawin, Boston; Quartermaster, J. McCartney, Boston; Sergeant-Major, J. W. B. Wright, Boston. Chiefs of Pieces—1st, Sergt. J. B. Barnes; 2d, J. Sinclair; 3d, Chas. W. French; 4th, J. Marear; 5th, N. W. Adams; 6th, O. S. Snell.

THE MICHIGAN FOURTH.

HEAD-QUARTERS PORTER'S DIVISION, HALL'S HILL, Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your special correspondence of 29th ult., is a statement that the "Fourth Michigan men mistaking the Californians for rebels, fired into them." In justice to the members of the Michigan Fourth who were on duty that night, permit me to make a correction. The pickets of the Michigan Fourth extended to the road on which the California and other regiments were passing, and were between the fires of the two regiments, but knowing that there was a mistake being made, used every effort to prevent the panic-stricken soldiers from firing upon each other, *and did not fire a gun.* Truly yours, D. A. WOODURY, Colonel Fourth Michigan Volunteers.

CONSOLIDATION OF REGIMENTS.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, DEPOT OF VOLUNTEERS, NEW-YORK CITY, Oct. 4, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 53.—Commandants of regiments and companies organized, or in process of organization, under acceptances by the Secretary of War, and now in and about the City of New-York, will report forthwith at this office the numbers of their regiments and companies, and fractions of companies, and their places of encampment.

It being necessary to form companies into regiments as early as practicable, they will confer with each other to effect this purpose. If not effected by themselves, they will be consolidated into regiments by the Commander-in-Chief.

In conformity with the orders of the Commander-in-chief, the Field and Line officers will immediately report themselves for military examination. Artillery and Cavalry officers will be examined by Col. W. W. TOMPKINS, and Infantry and Line officers by Col. HENRY F. MARTIN. The Infantry Field officers will be examined by Cols. TOMPKINS and MARTIN, in such classes as may be assigned to them.

By order of CHAS. YATES, Brigadier-General Commanding Depot.
THOS. ALLCOCK, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Political.

The Democrats have elected the following delegates to the Judicial Convention for the Second District: First District—Tunis G. Bergen. Second District—D. D. Whitney. Third District—James Troy. Fourth District—Charles J. Lowery. Fifth District—George G. Herman. Sixth District—George Thompson Seventh District—Martin Evans.

The Union General Committee meet to-night, when they propose to nominate candidates for the various offices to be filled at the next election. Mr. JOSEPH HEGEMAN, it is expected, will be nominated for the office of Register. A special meeting of the Republican General Committee, will also be held to-night.

The McNamee wing of the Democracy, it is expected, will place an independent Democratic ticket in the field. This, with the Republican, will make four tickets in the field at the next election.

THE "UNION" NOMINATING CONVENTION—THE ACTION CALLING PRIMARY MEETINGS RECONSIDERED.

This Convention, composed of delegates claiming to be Republicans, Democrats and Bell-Everett men, assembled yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, in the Governor's Room, City Hall. The Convention was organized by electing DAY O. KELLOGG, Esq., President, and HUGH ALLEN, Secretary. Of the 72 delegates appointed, 43 were present. There was considerable excitement, and after a long session the following candidates were declared nominated:

For Register—Dr. Charles S. Rowland.
For County Clerk—Charles C. Contrell.
For Coroner—Dr. Charles A. Van Zandt.
For Superintendent of the Poor—John Vanderveer.
For Justices—N. I. Stillwell, Wm. H. Hoyt.

The matter of appointing candidates for the Senate and Assembly was referred to the delegates representing those districts in the Convention. For three of the Assembly Districts nominations were at once made and indorsed by the Convention, viz: Second District—JOHN O'CONNOR; Fifth District—HENRY ROGERS; Sixth District—JOSEPH NESBITT. The Convention then adjourned.

REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The Republican General Committee held a special meeting, last evening, to take some action relative to calling the primary meetings. The Committee was fully represented, and there was a large outside delegation present. A motion was made to clear the room of all outsiders, but they were not removed until the aid of the police was invoked. Upon order being restored, a motion was made to reconsider the adoption of the report of the Executive Committee calling primary meetings, &c., which was carried by the following division: Affirmative, 56; negative, 36. The Committee was still in session at a late hour.

THE KNIFE.—On Wednesday night a disturbance occurred on Franklin-avenue, between several men employed in the distillery establishments in that vicinity, during which a man named FRANCIS SKELLY drew a knife and stabbed PATRICK MORAN seriously, severing the main artery in one arm, and also cutting another man, whose name is unknown. SKELLY was arrested by officers EVANS and CORR, and committed to await the result of the injuries sustained by MORAN.

AN OLD LANDMARK TO BE REMOVED.—The old City Hotel, on Fulton-avenue, near Joralemon-street, was sold at auction, yesterday, to THOMAS HOLOHAN, for $200. The building attached to the Military Garden was sold to Mr. CROULER, for $61. The new County Court-house is to be located on this site. The City Hotel was erected in 1826, by Messrs. TAYLOR and SANDS, for Mr. DUFLON, and was for many years the old Whig head-quarters.

FLUID LAMP EXPLOSION.—Mr. THOMAS COFFEE, residing at No. 183 Tillary-street., was seriously injured on Wednesday night by the explosion of a fluid lamp, which he was lighting. He was taken to the City Hospital for treatment.

Locomotive Explosion.

TROY, N. Y., Friday, Oct. 4.

The locomotive *Rallston* exploded its boiler at the junction station of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad this morning, injuring BRAGG, the engineer, KING, the fireman, and JAS. L. CUSHING, brakeman, but none of them fatally.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Friday, Oct. 4—P. M.

FLOUR in good demand. WHEAT in good demand; sales confined to car lots, at full rates; Red State, $1 18@$1 20 for about 2,500 bushels, and higher figures for 8,000 bushels very choice Red Michigan; $1 35@$1 36 for White Michigan. RYE 70c. BARLEY in fair supply; 65c. for Winter State; 70c. for Four-rowed Spring; sales 2,100 bushels Rouse's Point, afloat, at 68¼c., and 8,100 bushels Toronto, afloat, on private terms. No CORN offering; sales 6,000 bushels Western Mixed, not prime, at 53c. Bulk of receipts going into store, on owner's account. OATS not so firm, 32½c. afloat, and in car lots WHISKY—Sales 100 bbls., at 21c.@21¼c. *Received by Central Railroad, for New-York*—1,046 bbls. Flour, 1,041 bags Wheat, 664 bbls. Apples, 538 tubs Butter, 1,705 boxes Cheese. *Shipped by Tows to New-York, Oct. 3*—99,400 bushels Corn, 58,200 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, Friday, Oct. 4—P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firm, but without material change. Sales 30,000 bush. No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 04; 3,000 do., $1 05; 400 bush. Red State, $1 10; 6,700 bush. Winter Red Indiana, $1 15. CORN scarce. Sales 14,000 bush. Illinois, 44c., to arrive. BARLEY quiet. Sales last evening, 3,000 bush. Canadian, 59c. RYE in limited demand. Sales 3,500 bush. Canadian, part at 58c. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged; Flour 42c., Wheat 13c., Corn 12c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—16,300 bush. Corn, 25,000 bush. Barley, 3,000 bush. Rye, 3,200 bush. Peas. *Canal Exports*—3,200 bbls. Flour, 68,000 bush. Wheat, 36,000 bush. Corn, 12,500 bush. Barley, 4,700 bush. Rye.

BUFFALO, Friday, Oct. 4—Noon.

FLOUR steady and demand moderate. WHEAT held very firm, market quiet: sales, 30,000 bushels Chicago Spring, at 96c.; 10,000 do., 95c.; 6,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, at $1; 5,400 bushels choice red winter, at $1 10. CORN firm, held at 40c.; sales, 12,000 bushels, at 39c.@39½c. CANAL FREIGHTS—lower; 16c. on Corn, 17½c. on Wheat, to New-York. *Imports*—20,000 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—174,000 bushels Wheat, 181,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Rye.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall—Mrs. C. Addis, Mrs. R. B. Freeman and child, Mrs. S. Madams, Col. Swords, U. S. A., and wife, Lieut. N. Mechler, U. S. A., and wife, Lieut.-Col. Geo. Foster, R. A., H. A. Lyons, J. S. Harris, Capt. J. G. Park, U. S. A., Lieut. O. H. Moore, U. S. A., and wife, J. N. King, J. V. Woodman, P. G. Peltz, U. S. N., Z. Talbot, U. S. N., T. M. Dukhart, U. S. N., R. H. Wharton, U. S. N., R. E. Chassang, U. S. N., S. W. Cragg, U. S. N., S. Cronin, U. S. N., A. D. Campbell, U. S. N., T. A. Wilson, U. S. N., D. V. Rutherford, wife and child, A. W. Rose and wife, H. Schmidt, Mrs. A. M. Prescott, A. Miles and wife, A. G. Lewis, Mrs. N. M. Case and 2 children, Mrs. L. G. Buckman, T. H. Blount, S. H. Herne, E. A. Luce, D. K. Carter, M. Jacobs, Dr. Hines and wife, John Xantus, D. A. Robinson, L. Sarnz, J. H. Bostwick and wife.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 00 | Sun sets.... 5 37 | Moon sets.... 6 08

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 26 | Gov. Island. 9 15 | Hell Gate....10 37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Oct. 4.

Cleared.

Steamships City of New-York, Petrie, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Saxonia, Ehlers, Hamburg.

Ships Cultivator, Russell, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; B. D. Metcalf, Pearsons, Havre, Metcalf & Duncan; Ellen Austin, Garrick, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Realm, Nichols, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt; Scandinavia, (Nor.,) Gude, Rotterdam, Holmboe & Co.

Barks H. Trowbridge, Duntze, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Charles Brewer, Pierce, Oporto, R. W. Trundy; Percy, Denkin, Cork, Jackson & Neill; Atalanta, (Brem.,) Horstman, Bremen, Hennings & Gosling; Ab-del-Kader, Eldridge, Dunkirk, H. L. Brookman & Co.

Brigs Sultan, Sutton, Chicago, C. B. Dibble & Co.; Charles, (Br.,) Smith, Halifax, A. Smithers & Co.

Schooners Daniel Morris, Hoover, Baltimore, J. W. McKee; Ned, McKee, Cette, E. S. Powell; Enchantress, Lynch, Malta, Schmidt & Woodbury; Transit, Davis, Ficcamp, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Anita Damon, Haskell, Beverly, Brett, Son & Co.; Reindeer, Hallock, Fort Pickens, H. Underwood; Cereto, Crowell, Tarragona, B. F. Small; Kossuth, Lee, Newburyport; Volta, Brooks, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.

Sloops E. H. Janes, Christie, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett; Thos. Hull, Hull, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall Sept. 26, with mdse. and passengers to D. B. Allen, and $832,776 in treasure. The Keystone State arrived in Aspinwall on the 25th from Surinam; after coaling, they expected to go to Key West. The last they had heard of the Sumter was out of Surinam on Aug. 30, standing W., under sail. The Macedonian left Aspinwall on the 24th for Porto Bello for water.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Pelican, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Taconey, Ely, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

U. S. Surveying schr. Benjamin Pierce, Mitchell, Boston, for Newburgh.

Ship Magdalene, (Brem.,) Henke, Bremen 36 ds., in ballast, to Chas. Luling. Sept. 20, lat. 44 47, lon. 37 45, fell in with Br. bark Neptune, of London, Capt. Scott, from Fleetwood, Eng., in ballast, bound to Quebec, dismasted and in a sinking condition; took off the captain and crew, 13 in number, and brought them to this port. Capt. Scott reports having encountered a series of heavy gales, and that upon Sept. 17, took a violent gale from N. E. to S., and then veering all around the compass, during which lost all the topmasts, sails, and rigging attached, and sprung a leak; the crew were continually at the pumps up to the 20th, and upon leaving her there were 6 feet of water in her hold.

Ship F. A. Palmer, Richardson, London and the Downs Aug. 30, and Isle of Wight Sept. 2, in ballast, to J. H. Smith & Co. The F. A. P. had fine pleasant weather the entire passage.

Ship Nathaniel Thompson, (of Kennebunk,) Dickman, Rio Janeiro, via Key West, 17 ds., in ballast, to W. H. Riversmith. Sept. 27, off Cape Fear, was boarded by U. S. bark Gemsbok.

Ship Manhattan, Dixon, Liverpool Aug. 28, with mdse. and 25 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Was 28 ds. from North Channel to the Banks, during which time had a succession of heavy westerly winds.

Ship New World, Chamberlain, Liverpool Aug. 28, with mdse. and 25 passengers to C. Grinnell.

Ship Pequot, (of Saco,) Davis, London 32 ds., in ballast, to W. H. Riversmith.

Ship Charter Oak, (of Searsport,) Carver, Havre Aug. 31, in ballast, to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Bark Sophian, (Br., of Maryport,) Kay, Dublin 38 ds., in ballast, to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Sept. 6, lat. 49 42, lon. 20 17, passed a ship bound E., showing a Norwegian flag, with loss of all three topmasts and only the foresail set, her lower masts were painted white, with black mast-heads.

Bark Dodo, (Brem.,) Hensmann, Rio Janeiro, via Havana 12 ds., with coffee to Negrepont & Agelasto. Sept. 30, lat. 34 26, lon. 74 25, spoke U. S. frigate Sabine, all well.

Bark Pathfinder, Sleeper, Thomaston 4 ds., in ballast, to master.

Brig Denmark, (Dan.,) Drewsar, Newcastle, Eng., 55 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer. Has experienced rough weather most of the passage; had some trifling damage.

Brig Grand Frederic, (Fr.,) Lormy, Newfoundland 13 ds., in ballast, to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Greyhound, (Br., of London,) Putt, Pernambuco Sept. 1, in ballast, to Howland & Aspinwall.

Brig Frederick Eugene, Achorn, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. E. M. Clark, (3-masted,) Clark, Kingston, with iron, for Hartford.

Schr. M. S. Partridge, Hix, Vinalhaven 6 ds., with stone for Sandy Hook fortification.

Schr. A. T. Rowland, Rowland, Brookhaven, in ballast, to master.

Schr. Glenroy, Wakefield, Gardiner 6 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. James Brophy, Mullen, Vinalhaven 5 ds., with stone for Sandy Hook fortification.

Schr. Hope, (Br.,) Miller, Windsor, N. S., 16 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. Dr. Kane, Ryder, New-Bedford 3 ds., with oil.
Schr. Emblem, Johnson, Saco 6 ds., with shooks.
Schr. Henry Clay, Delano, New-Bedford 3 ds., with oil.
Schr. Cameo, Pendleton, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber.
Schr. Harmonia, Hill, Seal Harbor 5 ds., with stone.
Schr. Corvo, Holbrook, New-Bedford 3 ds., in ballast.
Schr. Gipsey, Ingalls, Machias 7 ds., with lumber.
Schr. Estelle, Van Brunt, Elizabethport, for St. Thomas.
Schr. Emma Mayo, Mayo, New-Haven, in ballast.

BELOW—Schr. Elliott, 15 ds., from Lingan, C. B., with coal.

WIND—During the day, from S. to S. W.

Sailed.

Oct. 3—Ships Enoch Talbot, Panama; Anna F. Schmidt, Havre; Hermann, Baltimore; City of New-York, Havre; Atalanta, do. Barks George Bradford, do.; Stampede, Marseilles; Laura Russ, Havana; Lois, Cork; S. A. Nickels, Londonderry; Annagance, (Br.,) Dunkirk; Tamworth, (Br.,) Liverpool; Heiress, London. Br. brigs Contest, Cork; Princess Royal, Bermuda; T. M. Mayhew, do.; Acme, Queenstown. Schrs. Dorothy Haynes, Alexandria; Sarah Peters, Key West; Wm. H. Clear, (Br.,) Eleuthera; J. A. Woodhouse, Barbados; D. B. Bayles, St. Croix; Phebe, Havana; Alethea, Porto Rico.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Locust Point was this morning taken on the Dry Dock for examination.

DISASTER.—Capt. Crowell, of the steamship Chesapeake, which arrived this morning from Portland, reports that morning, when coming through Hell Gate, he passed the topsail schr. Wm. H. Mitchell, from Lapraux, with spars ashore in Bounty's Cove. She lies on her beam ends, and full of water.

Spoken, &c.

Australia—Br. ship, bound E., was signalized, Sept. 16, lat. 48 9, lon. 30 29.

Jeremiah Thompson—ship, hence for Liverpool, was signalized, Sept. 17, lat. 47 20, lon. 38.

Malabar—ship, from Balize for Queenstown, for orders, Sept. 17, lat. 23 22, lon. 81 10.

Universe—ship, stdg. to the eastward, Sept. 26, lat. 41 55, lon. 75 20.

W. H. Prescott—ship, bound E., was signalized, Sept. 18, lat. 46, lon. 41 19.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL, Sept. 25—In port: U. S. brig Bainbridge; U. S. sloop-of-war Falmouth; schrs. Charlotte Minerva, Anita Williams, repairing; steamship Keystone State, and the galliot Margaretha.

Sailed—Am. brig A. Dunbar, for Honduras.

CALLAO, Aug. 31—Arr. Am. steamer Gen. Flores, 67 ds. from Montevideo; Sept. 8, ships G. W. Duncan, Chinchas; 10th, St. Mark, do.

Sailed—Sept. 11, Am. ships Neptune's Car, San Francisco; 12th, G. W. Duncan, England.

VALPARAISO, Aug. 24—Arr. Am. ship Anawan, 68 ds. from California.

Sailed—Aug. 20, Am. ship Wild Pigeon, for Torne; 23d, Am. whale bark Alto, on a cruise; 24th, Am. bark Snap Dragon, Baltimore; Am. ship Crusader, Caldera.

Am. ships in port—Cachalot, Duchess of Orleans, Star of the West, Mahlon Williamson, Andadora.

CALDERA—Arr. from Aug. 28 to Sept. 2, N. A. ship Crusader, 5 ds. from Valparaiso.

PAITA—Arr. from Aug. 14 to Sept. 2, Am. whale ship C. Price, 2,000 whale; do. bark Ripple.

Off and on—Am. whale ship A. Adams, 500 sperm; bark Endeavor, at last report; Am. whale ship J. Coggeshall, 75c sperm and whale; Am. whale bark Hecla, 90 sperm, 50 whale; bark Sappho, 2 sperm whales; bark Lancher, 2 do.; Am. whale bark Anaconda, 309 sperm since last report, bound to Tumbes for wood and water.

TUMBES—Arr. Am. whale bark Active, 120 sperm; Am. do. Osprey, not stated.

The Am. whale bark Columbus ran ashore Sept. 1, about 4½ o'clock in the morning, at a place known as the Negritos, coast of Peru. The vessel was sold at public auction on Sept. 9 to Messrs. Ruden & Co., of this place, for $4,600—(a very good price.)

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

WINTER GARDEN.
REMEMBER! REMEMBER! REMEMBER!
LAST NIGHT
Of the BRILLIANT and BEAUTIFUL COMEDIENNE,
Mrs. JOHN WOOD,
and of the celebrated Spanish Dancers,
Señorita ISABEL CUBAS and Señor XIMENES,
who will appear for the last time in New-York.
BRING THE CHILDREN.
BRING THE CHILDREN
to see the lovely fairy spectacle of
CINDERELLA,
and the beautiful Spanish ballet,
FLOR DE SEVILLA.

WINTER GARDEN.
The Management respectfully announces to the public the production, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 7, of a new Comedy, by Miss Walcot, entitled
THE CUP AND THE LIP.
In the company selected to represent the comedy will be found the names of the celebrated comedian, Mr. Charles Walcot: Mr. Charles Walcot, Jr., with a song, accompanied by himself on the piano-forte; (his first appearance in his native City;) Mr. Charles Kemble Mason, Mr. Charles Hale, Mr. Charles Barton Hill, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. T. E. Morris, Mr. Hinde, Mrs. Walcot, Misses Ada Clifton, France, &c., &c. The Scenery, Properties and Costumes will be new and appropriate. The Orchestra will be powerful and effective, led by the celebrated artist, Mollenhauer, who will introduce, for the first time, a new medley overture, entitled
JEFF. DAVIS' INAUGURATION,
With the following movements: 1. Allegro Caterwaulliana; 2. Andante Catgutiano; 3. Affetuoso Spittoons con Tobaccojuciano; 4. Deviltakeelultimo.

800 GOOD BLACK CLOTH FROCK COATS.
From a broken wholesale Broadway house,
Worth $8,
Selling for $3 50,
At EVANS', 66 and 68 Fulton-st., between Gold and Cliff sts.

900 BLACK CLOTH FROCK COATS,
From a broken wholesale Broadway house,
Worth $12,
Selling For $6,
At EVANS', 66 and 68 Fulton-st., between Gold and Cliff sts.

1,000 BLACK FRENCH DOESKIN PANTS,
From the stock of a broken house,
Worth $8,
Selling For $3 75,
At EVANS', 66 and 68 Fulton-st., between Gold and Cliff sts.

2,500 RICH SILK VESTS,
From a broken wholesale house,
Worth $4,
Selling For $2,
At EVANS', 66 and 68 Fulton-st., between Gold and Cliff sts.

KINDLING-WOOD, OAK AND PINE,
At 20c. for 10 or more boxes.
KNOTS AND ENDS, AT 11c.
Address C. COLLINS, Foot of East 23d-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, Oct. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 61 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., genteel household furniture, the property of a family declining housekeeping, viz.: velvet and Brussels carpets, pier mirrors and cornices, rosewood parlor suites in crimson silk brocatel, centre tables, clocks, &c., dining room of oak buffet, extension-table, chairs and couch covered in reps, china, glass and table ware, bedroom cottage enamel suites, carpets, curtains, spring and other mattresses, lounges, Brussels carpets, and other furniture, including kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

GOOD BUTTER, 14 TO 16 CENTS PER lb.; best in the City 18c.; cooking butter, 10 to 12c.; lard, 12c; candles, 12c; cheese, 10c.; sugars, from 8c. to 11c.; fine green and black teas, 48c. ₩ lb.; good coffee, 16c. to 18c.; best flour, 22c. to 24c. ₩ 7 lbs., at SHERWOOD'S, No. 561 3d-av., corner 39th-st.

TO CHURCHES.—A PERSON HOLDING THE position of Sexton, where he has been for several years giving entire satisfaction, desires to make a change if a favorable opportunity affords. Is strictly temperate and attentive to his duties. Address SEXTON, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

MRS. LALOR WISHES TO GET THE washing and ironing of some ladies and gentlemen by the month. Can be done in the very best of style on the most reasonable terms. Call at No. 80 MacDougal-st., rear building, second floor, front room.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

that was portable stolen. The Secessionists were so exasperated that he was compelled to leave town. He again went into the country, but after MULLIGAN'S surrender, it became too hot for him even there, and he made his way up to St. Joseph, and thence by way of Quincy to this city.

Mr. OLMSTEAD says that the whole country in Northwestern Missouri is up, and flocking by hundreds to PRICE'S camp. Their arms are of every description, the shot-gun being the weapon of a large proportion of these new recruits. He is of opinion that, including HARDEE'S, MCCULLOCH'S and JEFF. THOMPSON'S columns, which are marching to form a junction with PRICE, that FREMONT will have from 100,000 to 150,000 to encounter. He thinks his only hope is to fall back, concentrate, intrench, and act on the defensive.

However, before this reaches you, there may be a clearing up of all these uncertainties, and a victory or defeat to chronicle—the former, I verily believe, notwithstanding all the croakings.

GEN. LANE'S SUCCESS AT OSCEOLA.

From the Leavenworth Conservative, Sept. 28.

From O. A. BASSETT, Esq., who arrived yesterday from Fort Scott, we learn that Gen. LANE has been completely successful in his forced march upon Osceola.

After his victory in Papinsville, already recorded, he proceeded immediately to Osceola, in St. Clair County, Mo., a distance of twenty miles.

The rebel force there was dislodged, the town burned to the ground, and the immense supply train of RAINS and PRICE captured.

This train was between two and three miles in length, contained all the supplies and equipage of RAINS and PRICE, and $100,000 in money. This is the most important success gained for the Union cause in Missouri, and goes far to redeem our losses at Lexington. LANE is now on his way back, and may soon be expected in this vicinity.

MCCULLOCH is still near Fort Scott, and his men swear they are bound for Kanas.

THE REBELLION IN KENTUCKY.

RUMORED MOVEMENTS OF BUCKNER.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Oct. 3.

The *Bulletin* says that a gentleman, recently from Bowling Green, states that the military authorities there had notified the Sheriff of Warren County not to pay any more money into the State Treasury.

Gen. BUCKNER had gone with a portion of his troops through Hopkinsville, Greenville and other places, taking arms wherever they could find them.

The troops at Bowling Green believe that 30,000 additional troops are daily waiting but an hour's notice to come into Kentucky.

A Mississippi regiment recently came to Bowling Green, expecting to come directly through and occupy Louisville, and remain there.

Some mercenary Unionists are finding Army employments for themselves and servants, and a market for their produce, and give unmistakable evidence of yielding to secession.

A special dispatch to the *Bulletin* of the 2d inst., says that 800 or 1,000 rebel troops took possession of Hopkinsville on Monday afternoon, and 400 Union troops, under Capt. JACKSON, were falling back to Henderson.

Reports are also in circulation that Gen. BUCKNER with 5,000 rebel troops would attack Spotsville on Thursday.

It is also rumored that Gen. ZOLLICOFFER is retreating towards Barboursville.

The proceedings of the Kentucky Legislature are unimportant.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE REBELS.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Friday, Oct. 4.

At noon, to-day, all is reported quiet on the river line, from the Point of Rocks to the Great Falls. The enemy have not made their appearance in any force since leaving their encampment opposite Muddy Branch yesterday morning.

There has been considerable movement among the Union troops in this vicinity, to-day, but nothing to indicate any immediate advance or hostilities.

Private MYERS, of the New-York Nineteenth, who was sentenced to be shot for desertion, has had his sentence commuted into a suspension of pay for one year. It is understood that the evidence before the Court-martial was attended with many extenuating circumstances, which made him an object of Executive clemency.

No orders in the case of LANAHAN have been received from Washington. He is still in charge of the Provost-Martial, Capt. STONE, and awaits his impending fate with true Christian resignation and fortitude. His spiritual adviser, Father DOUGHERTY, visits him almost daily.

The enemy's recent movement towards Leesburgh, or the Point of Rocks, is construed into a stragetic movement only, and one not requiring the strengthening of any particular point along this line. Besides the present high stage of water in the Potomac, which will for some days prevent the passage of the river, our positions have been selected with so great care, that no experienced officer would recommend a crossing, even if practicable. The fact that they unnecessarily exposed their strength or weakness at the Great Falls, is a sufficient guarantee that no attack in force was premeditated.

If private intelligence is to be relied upon, the enemy's strongest position is about 1¼ miles in the rear of Manassas Junction, where it is represented the entire available reserves of the South are concentrated. The bearer of this information has recently visited all the principal points from Richmond to Leesburgh, and has given many important details of the numbers, positions and resources of the rebels, which are not requisite to be published at this time. All former statements as to the privations, discontent, and demoralization of the rebel troops are fully confirmed. The officers still attempt to inflate the hopes of the soldiers that Washington will fall an easy prey to the chivalry of the South; but the recent successful expedition to Hatteras and the progress of Gen. ROSECRANS in Western Virginia, together with the scarcity of food and money, are rapidly convincing the dupes of political aspirants that the days of the reign of Southern tyranny are numbered. The soldiers and subalterns, and in many cases officers of high grade, utter loud complaints against Virginia for not furnishing the materials and sinews of war as promised through the partisan leaders. The gentleman who furnishes this information sincerely believes that delay is the surest and quickest weapon to reduce the South to loyalty.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Oct. 3,
via BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 4.

Gen. WOOL will proceed to Washington to-night. He will be relieved, for the present at least, by Gen. MANSFIELD, who arrived from Washington this morning for that purpose.

One hundred of the mutineers confined at the Rip Raps were this morning released by Gen. WOOL, and restored to duty.

There has been daily, with but one exception, a flag of truce between Old Point and Norfolk for the last two weeks.

The steamer *Wm. Selden* came down to-day. She was seized by the Confederates last Spring. Her presence at Old Point has excited considerable feeling. She brought some fifty refugees, men, women and children, from Norfolk, who were sent back, no having been supplied with the requisite papers.

HENRY MAGRAW, of Pennsylvania, who went to Manassas for the body of Col. CAMERON, returned by the *Flag*, and will proceed to Washington to-night.

THE MICHIGAN FOURTH.

HEAD-QUARTERS PORTER'S DIVISION,
HALL'S HILL, Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your special correspondence of 29th ult., is a statement that the "Fourth Michigan men mistaking the Californians for rebels, fired into them." In justice to the members of the Michigan Fourth who were on duty that night, permit me to make a correction. The pickets of the Michigan Fourth extended to the road on which the California and other regiments were passing, and were between the fires of the two regiments, but knowing that there was a mistake being made, used every effort to prevent the panic-stricken soldiers from firing upon each other, *and did not fire a gun.* Truly yours, D. A. WOODBURY, Colonel Fourth Michigan Volunteers.

BATTLE IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

GEN. REYNOLDS RECONNOITERING LEE'S POSITION.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Oct. 3.

The following is a special dispatch to the *Commercial:*

CHEAT MOUNTAIN, Thursday, Oct. 3.

This morning, at 1 o'clock, a portion of Brigadier-Gen. REYNOLD'S Brigade, consisting of three Ohio regiments, the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, and Thirty-second, and portions of six Indiana regiments, the Seventh, Ninth, Thirteenth, Foruteenth, Fifteenth, and Seventeenth, together with detachments of BRACKEN'S Indiana, ROBINSON'S Ohio, and GREENFIELD'S Pennsylvania Cavalry, and detachments of HOWE'S Regular, LOOMIS' Michigan, DAUM'S Virginia Artillery, numbering in all 5,000 men, left Cheat Mountain to make a reconnoisance in force, in front of the enemy's position on Greenbriar River, twelve miles distant.

Col. FORD'S Thirty-second Ohio was sent forward to hold an important road, the possession of which prevented the enemy from flanking our main column.

THE EXPEDITION IN FRONT OF THE ENEMY'S FORTIFICATIONS.

At 8 o'clock their pickets retreated after firing an ineffectual volley.

KIMBALL'S Fifteenth Indiana was immediately sent forward to secure a place for LOOMIS' Battery. AMMINS' Twenty-fourth Ohio deployed as skirmishers on the south slope of the mountain.

LOOMIS' Battery getting in position, supported by the Seventeenth Indiana Regiment, opened the battle. The shot was immediately responded to by an enemy concealed in the bush, but who were soon routed by the Fourteenth Indiana, with a loss of seven killed and a large number wounded and taken prisoners.

HOWE'S Battery, supported by the Thirteenth Indiana, then moved forward, taking a position 300 yards nearer the enemy's fortifications, and opened a brisk fire. The firing on both sides was almost incessant for one hour, our artillery doing execution, judging from the lamentable shrieks of their wounded.

The enemy's battery did comparatively little injury their guns being too much elevated. Our guns effectually silenced three of their guns.

While observations were being made of the enemy's fortification, occupying three more hours, an irregular artillery fire was kept up, occupying the enemy's attention. During this interval the Twenty-fifth Ohio and Fifteenth Indiana rendered efficien-service in scouting the moutains before the close of the reconnoisance, which was most satisfactory.

The enemy received heavy reinforcements from their camp near Monterey, making their strength about 15,000.

Although this reconnoissance partakes more of the character of a regular engagement than any previous battle in Western Virginia, our loss is but 10 killed and 11 wounded. It is impossible to ascertain the loss of the enemy. It will not, however, fall short of 500 killed and wounded, as our artillery did terrible execution.

Their camp was situated on a slope of the mountain, supported by a number of guns. We captured thirteen prisoners from the enemy and also a lot of cattle and horses.

The reconnoisance proved entirely successful, affording information relative to the enemy's strength, which could not be ascertained from scouts.

Our troops acted nobly.

Gen. ANDERSON and Cols. JOHNSON, JACKSON and OLIVER commanded the rebels.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

Statement of a Resident of New-Orleans—The Manner of his Escape—Estimates of the Rebel Force—Business, &c.

From our own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1861.

I have just conversed with URIEL WRIGHT, Esq., who arrived in this city yesterday, from New-Orleans. He is no relation, I believe, to the "reliable gentleman" who has so frequently been heard from as coming from Richmond; but one formerly well known in Buffalo as a gentleman of character and respectability. He has resided in New-Orleans for several years, engaged in the grocery and commission business, and has ever been an unwavering Union man. He was obliged, however, a few months since, so far to compromise matters as to enter the Home Guards, with the alternative of leaving, or worse. Having a friend high in military office, he was assured that he should never be called upon for active service. But this friend was ordered to Virginia, and in about two weeks after he had left, the company in which WRIGHT was enrolled received orders for Missouri. Being an active, healthy man, in the prime of life, he had no excuse for not going, and could not get off. Go he must, or take the consequences, which in the Confederacy are not very light. He therefore determined to escape. In this he was favored by his partner, although a violent secessionist. He purchased WRIGHT'S share of the business for about half its value, for which he paid in gold. WRIGHT went to a military tailor and ordered a Major's uniform. He prepared two good-sized packages, and fastened them with elaborate waxen seals, directing one to a prominent Secession leader in Hempstead County, Ark., and the other to BEN. MCCULLOCH, wherever he might be. He purchased a horse and accoutrements, and having, one night, donned his Major's uniform at the store, he took a steamer for the Red River. When he arrived at the mouth, he transferred himself and his traps to a smaller boat, and proceeded up Red River as far as Fulton. Here he landed and took to horse. He passed through Sevier County, and a part of Polk, into the Indian Territory, his secession uniform and his dispatch to MCCULLOCH proving a sufficient passport. He finally reached Fort Scott, and from thence came up through Kansas to St. Joseph, where he took to the rails, which brought him to this city. As soon as he came in view of the Stars and Stripes, he exchanged his military for a civil suit which he had brought in his traveling-bag. He did not stop to leave his dispatches, but disposed of them while at Fort Scott!

Mr. WRIGHT brings no special intelligence of importance. The secession leaders are very close about the army and the operations in Virginia, and they know but a little more about them in Louisiana than we do at the North. His inferences are, from the number of men who have gone from Louisiana, that the rebel forbe is at least 200,000 strong. But few recruits were going forward, as all that it was thought safe to spare from home service are already with the main army, or in Tennessee and Missouri. There was a strong Union feeling in Louisiana, but it was suppressed—yet ready to break out whenever a sufficient National force for protection should appear. The blockade of the Mississippi was drawing closer—still vessels continue to arrive and depart through the "passes," though not so frequently as formerly. The slaves were quiet, but the inhabitants were under constant apprehensions of a rising. Some inconsiderable insurrections had taken place, but they were speedily put down. The business of New-Orleans was prostrated, and there was nothing doing except in the necessaries, and these were scarce and high. The poorer class suffered terribly, but most of the men had gone to the war. The banks had suspended, and were anticipating a seizure of their specie—of which they held some $12,000,000—by the Government. There were great fears of an attack upon the city by a Naval expedition, and preparations for defence were making on quite an extensive scale. Mr. WRIGHT confirms the reports of the employment of the Indian tribes of the Southwest by the Secessionists. They expect to bring into the field from 5,000 to 10,000 warriors. JOHN ROSS still holds out for the Union, but his "braves" have been won over by the rebel emissaries.

At Fort Scott WRIGHT heard rumors of MCCULLOCH'S approach, but nothing definite was known. The fort had been strengthened, and the commandant was confident of being able to hold it against any attack which MCCULLOCH could make. There was much fear and anxiety on the southeastern borders of Kansas. There had already been a raid from Missouri, and several were killed and much property carried off or destroyed. The settlers rallied, however, and drove off the marauders. Another visit was expected from them and their Indian allies. Many were leaving, but the majority were determined to make a stand in defence of their homes. There will be much hard fighting and much suffering in this section, unless the rebels in Missouri suffer a decisive defeat.

In regard to the general feeling in New-Orleans, Mr. WRIGHT states that those who were most sanguine a few months ago, are now desponding. Many do not hesitate to curse the leaders of the rebellion. But the more rabid are still confident of being able to "whip the Yankees," and are determined to fight it out to the bitter end. Provisions were tolerably plenty, but high. Several cargoes of coffee had been secured—some of which were prizes sent in by the privateers. The leaders in New-Orleans are uneasy at FREMONT'S movements at St. Louis. They think that it means a Winter voyage down the Mississippi, and a loud call at their doors.

NEWS FROM THE RICHMOND PAPERS.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Oct. 3.

Nashville papers of the 29th, and Richmond papers of the 24th of September are received, from which we gather the following interesting items:

Two hundred and fifty Federal prisoners were sent from Richmond to New-Orleans on the 24th of September, including Capt. MCIVER, of the New-York Sixty-ninth Regiment, Lieut. J. B. HUTCHINSON, of the Fifteenth Fennsylvania Regiment, and Lieut. WELSH, of the First Minnesota Regiment.

One hundred National prisoners arrived at Richmond on the 20th of September, comprising sixty-eight taken by Gen. LEE'S command, twenty taken near Munson's Hill, and the remainder captured by Gen. FLOYD. Lieut. MERRILL, of the United States Engineers, is among these prisoners.

Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of tobacco, belonging to AUGUST BELMONT, has been confiscated at Richmond.

Private N. C. BUCK, of the New-York Seventy-ninth Regiment, was shot by the guard for looking out of the prison window.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of September 20, says:

"The President has confirmed the important commission of Major-General upon Major G. W. SMITH, late Superintendent of Streets for the City of New-York. Gen. SMITH is a native of Kentucky; and was one of the distinguished class of cadets that graduated at West Point in 1846. He graduated at the head of his class, and beat MCCLELLAN for the highest honors of the institution. He went into the Corps of Engineers of the Army, and in that capacity served through the Mexican war, winning a higher reputation in Army circles than any other officer of his grade in the service, and was breveted a Major. By the universal attestation of all the old Army, he is a man of extraordinary abilities. Gen. SMITH goes up to Manassas this morning, and will take command of the Army heretofore commanded by Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, Gen. BEAUREGARD retaining command of his own. Gen. JOHNSTON will assume general command of the two columns. It may be safely said that these three Generals present an array of talent and skill not to be equaled on the continent."

Col. VAN DORN, of Texas, has also been appointed a Major-General, and summoned to Richmond.

Over 12,000 rebel soldiers are in the hospitals at Richmond.

Ex-Minister DANIELS is appointed an aid to Gen. FLOYD.

Mr. BENJAMIN is still acting as Secretary of War.

DAVID B. TURNER, of the firm of WADSWORTH, TURNER & Co., and JOHN GAYNOR, of New-York, have been arrested at Richmond and brought before the Secretary of War, Mr. TURNER was subsequently released.

The abandonment of Ship Island by the rebels, and its occupation by the Nationals, is confirmed.

WM. MURE, British Consul at New-Orleans, arrived here to-day, and has gone eastward.

THE PRIVATEER SUMTER.

Unsuccessful Cruise of the Keystone State—The Powhatan Following Her to the Coast of Brazil.

THE KEYSTONE STATE AT ASPINWALL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, Sept. 26, 1861.

The steam gunboat *Keystone State*, Commander SCOTT, with 140 men, arrived at Aspinwall yesterday from Surinam. She will remain at Aspinwall five or six days, and take in 350 tons of coal. She reports that the gunboat *Iroquois* was at St. Thomas on the 8th. The steam war ship *Richmond* took coals in at Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 3. The *Powhatan* left Surinam on the 12th of September. The Confederate steamer *Sumter* left Surinam on the 1st of September, steering east, with her smoke-stack down, but it is supposed she had gone home. She bought coals at Surinam, after having been refused it from Government supplies, of some English merchants. She had been to Demarara, but could not get coal. She then went to French Guiana, but the commander there refused her coal, saying the Government had none to spare. Coals are scarce all through the West India Islands, or at least the *Keystone State* often found it difficult to get a supply. At Kingston she got a little bad coal from private stores, after having been refused it by the commander of the British fleet. The crew of the *Sumter* were reduced, when she was at St. Thomas, to sixty men. A good deal of dissatisfaction existed among them, and several deserted at St. Thomas. The officers and crew of the *Keystone State* are in good health. She has five men on board, sent on board by the United States Consul at Surinam, for mutiny.

Capt. SCOTT, of the *Keystone State*, picked up a boat at sea, 60 miles from Trinidad de Cuba, containing three seamen belonging to American bark *Nazarene*, which sailed from Aspinwall for Cuba about a month since. The men, two of whom were negroes, stated that they deserted from the bark. The white man was badly cut, but stated it was done by a shark. One of the negroes died on the *Keystone State*, supposed to be from a blow on the head. It is probable the men were injured in a fight in endeavoring to escape from the *Nazarene*. The white man was shipped at Aspinwall on the *Nazarene* by the name of CAUGHLIN, but was a deserter from the ship *Zenas Coffin*, at Aspinwall, upon which vessel he went by the name of JAMES DILANO.

Mr. PETERSON, who is trading between Aspinwall and Porto Bello, says that on Sunday morning last a screw-steamer, apparently of about 600 tons, bark rigged, was seen lying under the islands near Porto Bello. He says further that he saw her again there on Saturday morning, and that on Monday morning she left under steam. He says he communicated the fact to the commander of the United States frigate *Maccdonian*, which ship is taking water at Porto Bello. I do not know what reliance is to be placed on the statement, but it is certain that no steamer on legitimate business would be in that position three days.

The United States steam war vessel *Lancaster* is at Panama. Last Sunday one of her men on shore stabbed a Jamaica negro in an altercation, but I believe the negro is out of danger. The sailor was thrown into prison, escaped, and was arrested again on Monday.

The razee *Macedonian* arrived at Aspinwall on the 17th. She is now at Porto Bello, taking water. The United States brig *Bainbridge* is also at Aspinwall. Surgeon JOHNSON, of the *Bainbridge*, has been transferred to the United States sloop-of-war *Cyane*, last at Acapulco.

THE SUMTER OFF FOR BRAZIL.

The privateer *Sumter* left Surinam on the 5th ult., for the coast of Brazil, followed closely by the United States steamer *Powhatan*.

BOSTON ITEMS.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 4.

A Court of Inquiry is being held at Portsmouth Navy-yard relative to the charges against Commander JOHN CALHOUN, of the sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*, which recently arrived. Capt. GEORGE W. STORER presides.

The gun boat *Chocura* will be launched at East Boston to-morrow.

A fire at Concord, N. H., this morning, destroyed the Union Hotel and some adjoining buildings. Loss $15,000.

POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY, FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

ANOTHER BATTLE IN MISSOURI.

GEN. STURGIS DRIVING THE REBELS INTO THE MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 4.

Capt. REID, of the Lexington Home Guards, and afterward of Col. WHITE'S Fourteenth Missouri Regiment, who escaped from the rebels on Monday, has arrived here, and confirms the evacuation of that place by Gen. PRICE'S army.

Gen. HARRIS' Division, 6,000 strong, crossed the river last Saturday, and when about 6 miles from Lexington they met the National force, said to have been under Gen. STURGIS, when a battle ensued. Little is known of the affair other than HARRIS was driven back with the loss of his transportation train and equipage. HARRIS reached the river about midnight, closely followed by Gen. STURGIS, and immediately began to transport his men across the river in ferry-boats, under a galling fire of National muskets. Many rebels swam the river in their impatience to get across, and spread exaggerated reports of Gen. STURGIS' strength through the city. One ferry-boat is reported sunk, and a large number of rebels are said to have been killed and wounded.

On Sunday morning Gen. PRICE began to evacuate the town, and his troops were constantly departing till 5 o'clock Monday evening, when the last regiment left. Capt. REID heard some rebels say that they were going to Baker's Hill, a commanding eminence eight miles southwest of Kexington, to fortify and make a stand there. They seemed to think that Gens. FREMONT and SIEGEL were approaching with 40,000 men.

Capt. REID says Major SEVIER, Provost-Marshal of Lexington, told him Friday last that 46,000 rations were issued that day.

Gen. STURGIS had not crossed the river up to Monday night and nothing definite was known regarding his strength.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. STURGIS.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 4.

Information from official sources discloses the fact that Tuesday last, Gen. STURGIS, with the commands of MONTGOMERY and JENNISON, numbering 7,500 men, were at Kansas City, keeping a close watch over PRICE'S movements.

The fortifications on the southwest side of St. Louis, began by Capt. BEARD, by order of Gen. FREMONT, 25 days ago, were finished to-day. The others, began by the Government four weeks before Gen. FREMONT'S arrival, will require five or six weeks to complete them.

WHY GEN. FREMONT DID NOT REINFORCE GEN. LYON.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 4.

The *Democrat* of this morning, in an article, shows why Gen. LYON was not reinforced, and states the entire forces under Gen. FREMONT, on Aug. 20, including Gen. SIEGEL'S command of 4,000, was 19,315, of which 12,556 were three months men, whose terms of enlistment had just expired, leaving an active force of 6,759 in the entire Department. Of these Gen. LYON had 2,320 men, the balance, 4,439, being the total strength of Gen. FREMONT'S available force at the time Cairo, Bird's Point and Paducah were menaced by accumulating the rebel forces, and the President ordered Gen. FREMONT to take all his available troops and reinforce those points, for which service only 4,126 men, including upwards of 900 St. Louis Home Guards, could be raised. Rolla, the terminus of the southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad, at this time was the dépôt of a large and valuable quantity of stores and munitions, and was protected by the Seventh Missouri Regiment, Col. STEVENSON, the Thirteenth Illinois, Col. WYMAN, the former of which was ordered to march to Springfield, but in consequence of a total want of transportation, it could not move.

The article shows the distribution throughout the State of the constantly disbanding three months men, and says, after the battle Gen. FREMONT was thoroughly exonerated from blame by the very men loudest in condemning him.

SOUTHERN ITEMS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Oct. 4.

The city has been much excited, to-day, by three rumors, which are deemed apochryphal: The capture of New-Orleans by National forces; the killing of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, and the arrest of HUMPHREY MARSHALL. The first came by way of St. Louis.

The *Bulletin* says the rebels in various parts of Kentucky are told that if they do not join the rebel army at once, they will be forced into the National service.

Lieut. A. MORTON, of the Illinois Volunteers, was arrested at St. Louis on Wednesday, for treason.

DANO and PHARIS WELFORD, father and son, were arrested at Catawba, Ky., Thursday, for disloyalty.

The head-quarters of Gen. BUCKNER on 1st instant was at Woodsonville, with about 3,000 men.

BURKSVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Oct. 1.

Dr. HAGGARTY is organizing a camp here.

Last Sunday some cavalry and infantry surprised a party of Tennesseeans, killing seven, and the Federals losing none.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says that Prince POLIGNACA has received an appointment on Gen. BEAUREGARD'S Staff, with the rank of a Lieutenant-Colonel.

The Montgomery *Mail* says Capt. W. F. LYNCH has been appointed flag-officer to command the naval defences of North Caralina and Virginia, with nine steamers ready, and more to be added.

A gentleman who left New-Orleans ten days since, says 164-pounders had arrived there, and were being mounted in various places. Gold was 14 per cent. premium.

The troops in and around the city do not number over 6,000. He says a number of troops from Texas were at Columbus, designing to take Paducah.

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRANKFORT, Mo., Monday, Oct. 4.

The Legislature has taken a recess till Nov 27th, directing the Committee on Banks in the meanwhile to inquire into the management of the Bank of Louisville.

The Bank of Kentucky has promised her quota of $7,600,000 for the defence of Kentucky.

The Bank of Louisville, whose quota was nearly $100,000, has promised $200,000.

The Northern Bank has promised $25,000 more than its quota, and the Farmers' Bank has promptly responded to its quota of the $2,000,000 required.

In discussing this question Senator SPEED said that a majority of the Louisville Bank directors would gladly welcome BUCKNER and open the vaults freely to him and therefore be wished the management exposed.

Senator GOODLOE said the Commercial Bank would promptly respond to any demand in this emergency.

Mr. SPEED'S resolution of inquiry into the condition and management of the Bank of Louisville, passed both Houses.

MASSACHUSETTS LIGHT ARTILLERY.

The Mounted Artillery Company from Boston, under command of Capt. PORTER, consisting of 151 men, arrived here yesterday forenoon, in the steamers *Empire State* and *Bay State*, of the Fall River Line. The battery consists of six pieces: four brass six pounders—two of them rifled, and two smooth-bore—and two 12-pound howitzers; three powder and six baggage-wagons, with all the appliances complete for a first-class battery. They have with them 150 trained horses, and a large quantity of SCHENCK'S projectiles and ammunition. The company have been in camp at Cambridge, and came on by the Old Colony Railroad Line. The large majority of the members served in Maj. COOK'S light battery, when it was stationed in Baltimore in April last. The men present a fine appearance, and will no doubt equal any similar corps which has been sent to the seat of war. Quartermaster HOWE made the requisite arrangements for their accommodation upon arrival, and the battery took up temporary quarters on the Battery. They will depart during the day for Washington, *via* the Camden and Amboy route.

The officers of the battery are, Captain, JOSIAH PORTER, of Cambridge; First Lieutenant, Wm. H. McCartney, Boston; Second Lieutenants, J. S. Sleeper, Jacob Foderhan and Robert L. Sawin, Boston; Quartermaster, J. McCartney, Boston; Sergeant-Major, J. W. B. Wright, Boston. Chiefs of Pieces—1st, Sergt. J. B. Barnes; 2d, J. Sinclair; 3d, Chas. W. French; 4th, J. Marear; 5th, N. W. Adams; 6th, O. S. Snell.

CONSOLIDATION OF REGIMENTS.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, DEPOT OF VOLUNTEERS,
NEW-YORK CITY, Oct. 4, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 53.—Commandants of regiments and companies organized, or in process of organization, under acceptances by the Secretary of War, and now in and about the City of New-York, will report forthwith at this office the numbers of their regiments and companies, and fractions of companies, and their places of encampment.

It being necessary to form companies into regiments as early as practicable, they will confer with each other to effect this purpose. If not effected by themselves, they will be consolidated into regiments by the Commander-in-Chief.

In conformity with the orders of the Commander-in-chief, the Field and Line officers will immediately report themselves for military examination. Artillery and Cavalry officers will be examined by Col. W. W. TOMPKINS, and Infantry and Line officers by Col. HENRY P. MARTIN. The Infantry Field officers will be examined by Cols. TOMPKINS and MARTIN, in such classes as may be assigned to them.

By order of CHAS. YATES,
Brigadier-General Commanding Dépôt.
THOS. ALLCOCK, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Political.

The Democrats have elected the following delegates to the Judicial Convention for the Second District: First District—Tunis G. Bergen. Second District—D. D. Whitney. Third District—James Troy. Fourth District—Charles J. Lowery. Fifth District—George G. Herman. Sixth District—George Thompson. Seventh District—Martin Evans.

The Union General Committee meet to-night, when they propose to nominate candidates for the various offices to be filled at the next election. Mr. JOSEPH HEGEMAN, it is expected, will be nominated for the office of Register. A special meeting of the Republican General Committee, will also be held to-night.

The McNamee wing of the Democracy, it is expected, will place an independent Democratic ticket in the field. This, with the Republican, will make four tickets in the field at the next election.

THE "UNION" NOMINATING CONVENTION—THE ACTION CALLING PRIMARY MEETINGS RECONSIDERED.

This Convention, composed of delegates claiming to be Republicans, Democrats and Bell-Everett men, assembled yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, in the Governor's Room, City Hall. The Convention was organized by electing DAY O. KELLOGG, Esq., President, and HUGH ALLEN, Secretary. Of the 72 delegates appointed, 43 were present. There was considerable excitement, and after a long session the following candidates were declared nominated:

For Register—Dr. Charles S. Rowland.
For County Clerk—Charles C. Contrell.
For Coroner—Dr. Charles A. Van Zandt.
For Superintendent of the Poor—John Vanderveer.
For Justices—N. I. Stillwell, Wm. H. Hoyt.

The matter of appointing candidates for the Senate and Assembly was referred to the delegates representing those districts in the Convention. For three of the Assembly Districts nominations were at once made and indorsed by the Convention, viz: Second District—JOHN O'CONNOR; Fifth District—HENRY ROGERS; Sixth District—JOSEPH NESBITT.

The Convention then adjourned.

REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The Republican General Committee held a special meeting, last evening, to take some action relative to calling the primary meetings. The Committee was fully represented, and there was a large outside delegation present. A motion was made to clear the room of all outsiders, but they were not removed until the aid of the police was invoked. Upon order being restored, a motion was made to reconsider the adoption of the report of the Executive Committee calling primary meetings, &c., which was carried by the following division: Affirmative, 56; negative, 36. The Committee was still in session at a late hour.

Locomotive Explosion.

TROY, N. Y., Friday, Oct. 4.

The locomotive *Rallston* exploded its boiler at the junction station of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad this morning, injuring BRAGG, the engineer, KING, the fireman, and JAS. L. CUSHING, brakeman, but none of them fatally.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Friday, Oct. 4—P. M.

FLOUR in good demand. WHEAT in good demand; sales confined to car lots, at full rates; Red State, $1 18@$1 20 for about 2,500 bushels, and higher figures for 3,000 bushels very choice Red Michigan; $1 35@$1 38 for White Michigan. RYE 70c. BARLEY in fair supply; 65c. for Winter State; 70c. for Fourrowed Spring; sales 3,100 bushels Rouse's Point, afloat, at 68½c., and 8,100 bushels Toronto, afloat, on private terms. No CORN offering; sales 6,000 bushels Western Mixed, not prime, at 53c. Bulk of receipts going into store, on owner's account. OATS not so firm, 32½c. afloat, and in car lots. WHISKY—Sales 100 bbls., at 21c.@21¼c. *Received by Central Railroad, for New-York*—1,046 bbls. Flour, 1,041 bags Wheat, 664 bbls. Apples, 538 tubs Butter, 1,705 boxes Cheese. *Shipped by Tows to New-York, Oct. 3*—99,400 bushels Corn, 58,200 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, Friday, Oct. 4—P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firm, but without material change. Sales 30,000 bush. No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 04; 3,000 do., $1 05; 400 bush. Red State, $1 10; 6,700 bush. Winter Red Indiana, $1 15. CORN scarce. Sales 14,000 bush. Illinois. 44c., to arrive. BARLEY quiet. Sales last evening, 3,000 bush. Canadian, 59c. RYE in limited demand. Sales 3,500 bush. Canadian, part at 58c. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged; Flour 42c., Wheat 13c., Corn 12c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—16,300 bush. Corn, 25,000 bush. Barley, 3,000 bush. Rye, 3,200 bush. Peas. *Canal Exports*—3,200 bbls. Flour, 68,000 bush. Wheat, 36,000 bush. Corn, 12,500 bush. Barley, 4,700 bush. Rye.

BUFFALO, Friday, Oct. 4—Noon.

FLOUR steady and demand moderate. WHEAT held very firm, market quiet: sales, 30,000 bushels Chicago Spring, at 96c.; 10,000 do., 95c.; 6,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, at $1; 5,400 bushels choice red winter, at $1 10. CORN firm, held at 40c.; sales, 12,000 bushels, at 39c.@39½c. CANAL FREIGHTS—lower; 16c. on Corn, 17½c. on Wheat, to New-York. *Imports*—20,000 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—174,000 bushels Wheat, 181,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Rye.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall—Mrs. C. Addis, Mrs. R. B. Freeman and child, Mrs. S. Madams, Col. Swords, U. S. A., and wife, Lieut. N. Mechler, U. S. A., and wife, Lieut.-Col. Geo. Foster, R. A., H. A. Lyons, J. S. Harris, Capt. J. G. Park, U. S. A., Lieut. O. H. Moore, U. S. A., and wife, J. N. King, J. V. Woodman, P. G. Peits, U. S. N., Z. Talbot, U. S. N., T. M. Dukhart, U. S. N., R. H. Wharton, U. S. N., R. E. Chassang, U. S. N., S. W. Cragg, U. S. N., S. Cronin, U. S. N., A. D. Campbell, U. S. N., T. A. Wilson, U. S. N., D. V. Rutherford, wife and child, A. W. Rose and wife, H. Schmidt, Mrs. A. M. Prescott, A. Miles and wife, A. G. Lewis, Mrs. N. M. Case and 2 children, Mrs. L. G. Buckman, T. H. Blount, S. H. Herne, E. A. Luce, D. K. Carter, M. Jacobs, Dr. Hines and wife, John Xantus, D. A. Robinson, L. Sarnz, J. H. Bostwick and wife.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 00 | Sun sets.... 5 37 | Moon sets.... 6 08

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 8 26 | Gov. Island 9 15 | Hell Gate....10 37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Oct. 4.

Cleared.

Steamships City of New-York, Petrie, Liverpool, J G Dale; Saxonia, Ehlers, Hamburg.

Ships Cultivator, Russell, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; B. D. Metcalf, Pearsons, Havre, Metcalf & Duncan; Ellen Austin, Garrick, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Realm, Nichols, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt; Scandinavia, (Nor.) Gude, Rotterdam, Holmboe & Co.

Barks H. Trowbridge, Duntze, Barbados, H Trowbridge's Sons; Charles Brewer, Pierce, Oporto, R W Trundy; Percy, Denkin, Cork, Jackson & Neill; Atalanta, (Brem.,) Horstman, Bremen, Hennings & Gosling; Ab-del-Kader, Eldridge, Dunkirk, H. L Brookman & Co.

Brigs Sultan, Sutton, Chicago, C. B. Dibble & Co., Charles, (Br.,) Smith, Halifax, A Smithers & Co.

Schooners Daniel Morris, Hoover, Baltimore, J W McKee; Ned, McKee, Cette, E. S Powell; Enchantress, Lynch, Malta, Schmidt & Woodbury; Transit, Davis, Ficcamp, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Anita Damon, Haskell, Beverly, Brett, Son & Co.; Reindeer, Hallock, Fort Pickens, H. Underwood; Cereto, Crowell, Tarragona, B F. Small; Kossuth, Lee, Newburyport; Volta, Brooks, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.

Sloops E. H. Janes, Christie, New-Haven, H S Rackett, Thos. Hull, Hull, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall Sept. 26, with mdse. and passengers to D. B. Allen, and $932,776 in treasure. The Keystone State arrived in Aspinwall on the 25th from Surinam; after coaling, they expected to go to Key West. The last they had heard of the Sumter was out of Surinam on Aug. 30, standing W., under sail. The Macedonian left Aspinwall on the 24th for Porto Bello for water.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Pelican, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Taconey, Ely, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

U. S. Surveying schr. Benjamin Pierce, Mitchell, Boston, for Newburgh.

Ship Magdalene, (Brem.,) Heake, Bremen 36 ds., in ballast, to [illegible] Sept. [illegible], lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], with Br. bark Neptune, of London, Capt. [illegible], from Fleetwood, Eng., in ballast, bound to Quebec, dismasted and in a sinking condition; took off the captain and crew, 13 in number, and brought them to this port. Capt. [illegible] reports having encountered a series of heavy gales, and that upon Sept. 17, took a violent gale from [illegible], and then veering all around the compass, during which lost all the topmasts, sails, and rigging [illegible], and sprung a leak; the crew were continually at the pumps up to the 29th, and upon leaving her there were [illegible] water in her hold.

Ship F. A. Palmer, Richardson, London and the Downs Aug. 30, and Isle of Wight Sept. 2, in ballast, to [illegible] Smith & Co. The F. A. P. had fine pleasant weather the entire passage.

Ship Nathaniel Thompson, (of Kennebunk,) [illegible], Rio Janeiro, via Key West, 17 ds., in ballast, to W. H. Riversmith. Sept. 27, off Cape Fear, was boarded by U. S. bark Gemsbok.

Ship Manhattan, Dixon, Liverpool Aug. 2[illegible], with mdse. and 25 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Was [illegible] ds. from North Channel to the Banks, during which time had a succession of heavy westerly winds.

Ship New World, Chamberlain, Liverpool Aug. [illegible], with mdse. and 25 passengers to C. Grinnell.

Ship Pequot, (of Saco,) Davis, London [illegible] ds., in ballast, to W. H. Riversmith.

Ship Charter Oak, (of Searsport,) Carver, Havre Aug. 31, in ballast, to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Bark Sophian, (Br., of Maryport,) Kay, Dublin [illegible] ds., in ballast, to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Sept. 6, lat. [illegible], lon. 20 17, passed a ship bound E., showing a Norwegian flag, with loss of all three topmasts and only the foresail set, her lower masts were painted white, with black mastheads.

Bark Dodo, (Brem.,) Hensmann, Rio Janeiro, via Havana 12 ds., with coffee to Negrepont & Agelasto. Sept. 30, lat. 34 26, lon. 74 25, spoke U. S. frigate Sabine, all well.

Bark Pathfinder, Sleeper, Thomaston 4 ds., in ballast, to master.

Brig Denmark, (Dan.,) Drewsar, Newcastle, Eng., [illegible] ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer. Has experienced rough weather most of the passage; had some trifling damage.

Brig Grand Frederic, (Fr.,) Lormy, Newfoundland [illegible] ds., in ballast, to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Greyhound, (Br., of London,) Putt, Pernambuco Sept. 1, in ballast, to Howland & Aspinwall.

Brig Frederick Eugene, Achorn, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. E. M. Clark, (3-masted,) Clark, Kingston, with iron, for Hartford.

Schr. M. S. Partridge, Hix, Vinalhaven 6 ds., with stone for Sandy Hook fortification.

Schr. A. T. Rowland, Rowland, Brookhaven, in ballast to master.

Schr. Glenroy, Wakefield, Gardiner 6 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. James Brophy, Mullen, Vinalhaven 5 ds., with stone for Sandy Hook fortification.

Schr. Hope, (Br.,) Miller, Windsor, N. S., 16 ds., with plaster to master.

BELOW—Schr. Elliott, 15 ds., from Lingan, C. B., with coal.

WIND—During the day, from S. to S. W.

Sailed.

Oct. 3—Ships Enoch Talbot, Panama; Anna F. Schmidt, Havre; Hermann, Baltimore; City of New-York, Havre; Atalanta, do. Barks George Bradford, do.; Stampede, Marseilles; Laura Russ, Havana; Lois, Cork; S. A. Nickels, Londonderry; Annagance, (Br.,) Dunkirk; Tamworth, (Br.,) Liverpool; Heiress, London. Br. brigs Contest, Cork; Princess Royal, Bermuda; T. M. Mayhew, do.; Acme, Queenstown. Schrs. Dorothy Haynes, Alexandria; Sarah Peters, Key West; Wm. H. Clear, (Br.,) Eleuthera; J. A. Woodhouse, Barbados; D. B. Bayles, St. Croix; Phebe, Havana; Alethea, Porto Rico.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Locust Point was this morning taken on the Dry Dock for examination.

DISASTER.—Capt. Crowell, of the steamship Chesapeake, which arrived this morning from Portland, reports that morning, when coming through Hell Gate, he passed the topsail schr. Wm. H. Mitchell, from Lapraux, with spars ashore in Bounty's Cove. She lies on her beam ends, and full of water.

Spoken, &c

Australia—Br. ship, bound E., was signalized, Sept. 16, lat. 48 9, lon. 30 29.

Jeremiah Thompson—ship, hence for Liverpool, was signalized, Sept. 17, lat. 47 20, lon. 38.

Malabar—ship, from Balize for Queenstown, for orders, Sept. 17, lat. 23 22, lon. 81 10.

Universe—ship, stdg. to the eastward, Sept. 2[illegible], lat. 41 [illegible], lon. 75 20.

W. H. Prescott—ship, bound E., was signalized, Sept. 18, lat. 46, lon. 41 19.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL, Sept. 25—In port: U. S. brig Bainbridge, U. S. sloop-of-war Falmouth; schrs. Charlotte Minerva, Anita Williams, repairing; steamship Keystone State, and the galliot Marzaretha.

Sailed—Am. brig A. Dunbar, for Honduras.

CALLAO, Aug. 31—Arr. Am. steamer Gen. Flores, 67 ds from Montevideo; Sept. 8, ships G. W. [illegible], [illegible]; 10th, St. Mark, do.

Sailed—Sept. 11, Am. ships Neptune's Car, San Francisco; 12th, G. W. Duncan, England.

VALPARAISO, Aug. 2[illegible]—Arr. Am. ship [illegible], [illegible] ds from California.

Sailed—Aug. 2[illegible], Am. ship Wild Pigeon, for [illegible]; [illegible] Am. whale bark Alto, on a cruise; 24th, Am. bark Snap Dragon, Baltimore; Am. ship Crusader, Caldera.

Am. ships in port—Cachalot, Duchess of Orleans, Star of the West, Mahlon Williamson, Andadora.

CALDERA—Arr. from Aug. 28 to Sept. 2, N. A. ship Crusader, 5 ds. from Valparaiso.

PAITA—Arr. from Aug. 14 to Sept. 2, Am. whale ship C. Price, 2,000 whale; do. bark Ripple.

Off and on—Am. whale ship A. Adams, 500 sperm; bark Endeavor, at last report; Am. whale ship J. Coggeshall, 750 sperm and whale; Am. whale bark Hecla, 80 sperm, 50 whale; bark Sappho, 2 sperm whales; bark Lancher, 2 do.; Am. whale bark Anaconda, 309 sperm since last report, bound to Tumbes for wood and water.

TUMBES—Arr, Am. whale bark Active, 120 sperm; Am. do. Osprey, not stated.

The Am. whale bark Columbus ran ashore Sept. 1, about 4¾ o'clock in the morning, at a place known as the Negritos, coast of Peru. The vessel was sold at public auction on Sept. 9 to Messrs. Ruden & Co., of this place, for $4,600—(a very good price.)

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

WINTER GARDEN.
REMEMBER! REMEMBER! REMEMBER!
LAST NIGHT
Of the BRILLIANT and BEAUTIFUL COMEDIENNE,
Mrs. JOHN WOOD,
and of the celebrated Spanish Dancers,
Señorita ISABEL CUBAS and Señor XIMENF
who will appear for the last time in New-York.
BRING THE CHILDREN
BRING THE CHILDREN
to see the lovely fairy spectacle of
CINDERELLA,
and the beautiful Spanish ballet,
FLOR DE SEVILLA.

WINTER GARDEN.
The Management respectfully announces to the public the production, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 7, of a new Comedy, by Miss Walcot, entitled
THE CUP AND THE LIP.
In the company selected to represent the comedy will be found the names of the celebrated comedian, Mr. Charles Walcot; Mr. Charles Walcot, Jr., with a song, accompanied by himself on the piano-forte, (his first appearance in his native City;) Mr. Charles Kemble Mason, Mr. Charles Hale, Mr. Charles Barton Hill, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. T. E. Morris, Mr. Hinde, Mrs. Walcot, Misses Ada Clifton, France, &c., &c. The Scenery, Properties and Costumes will be new and appropriate. The Orchestra will be powerful and effective, led by the celebrated artist, Mollenhauer, who will introduce, for the first time, a new medley overture, entitled
JEFF. DAVIS' INAUGURATION,
With the following movements: 1. Allegro Caterwaulliana; 2. Andante Catgutiano; 3. Affetuoso Spittoons con Tobaccojuciano; 4. Deviltakeelultimo.

800 GOOD BLACK CLOTH FROCK COATS,
From a broken wholesale Broadway house,
Worth $8,
Selling for $3 50,
At EVANS', 66 and 68 Fulton-st., between Gold and Cliff sts.

900 BLACK CLOTH FROCK COATS,
From a broken wholesale Broadway house,
Worth $12,
Selling For $6,
At EVANS', 66 and 68 Fulton-st., between Gold and Cliff sts.

1,000 BLACK FRENCH DOESKIN PANTS,
From the stock of a broken house,
Worth $8,
Selling For $3 75,
At EVANS', 66 and 68 Fulton-st., between Gold and Cliff sts.

2,500 RICH SILK VESTS,
From a broken wholesale house,
Worth $4,
Selling For $2,
At EVANS', 66 and 68 Fulton-st., between Gold and Cliff sts.

KINDLING-WOOD, OAK AND PINE,
At 20c. for 10 or more boxes.
KNOTS AND ENDS, AT 17c.
Address C. COLLINS, Foot of East 23d-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, Oct 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No 61 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th, avs., genteel household furniture, the property of a family declining housekeeping, viz.: velvet and Brussels carpets, pier mirrors and cornices, rosewood parlor suites in crimson silk brocatel, centre tables, clocks, &c., dining room of oak buffet, extension-table, chairs and couch covered in reps, china, glass and table ware, bedroom cottage enamel suites, carpets, curtains, spring and other mattresses, lounges, Brussels carpets, and other furniture, including kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

GOOD BUTTER, 14 TO 16 CENTS PER lb.; best in the City 18c.; cooking butter, 10 to 12c.; lard, 12c.; candles, 12c.; cheese, 10c.; sugars, from 8c. to 11c.; fine green and black teas, 48c. ℔ lb.; good coffee, 16c. to 18c.; best flour, 22c. to 24c. ℔ 7 lbs., at SHERWOOD'S, No. 561 3d-av., corner 37th-st.

TO CHURCHES.—A PERSON HOLDING THE position of Sexton, where he has been for several years giving entire satisfaction, desires to make a change if a favorable opportunity affords. Is strictly temperate and attentive to his duties. Address SEXTON, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

MRS. LALOR WISHES TO GET THE washing and ironing of some ladies and gentlemen by the month. Can be done in the very best of style on the most reasonable terms. Call at No. 56 MacDougal-st., rear building, second floor, front room.